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No. 21

PEOPLE DOWN THE RING

ELECT WILLSON BY BIG MAJORITY

Many Democrats Join in Rebuking Mis-Government, Corruption and Election Frauds

Republicans Carry Louisville, Paducah, Covington, and Many Other Former Democratic Strongholds—May Control Legislature and Elect a United States Senator.

The election of Augustus E. Willson to be governor of Kentucky seems to be assured. The Democratic papers concede that his majority will be about 15,000 and there are good chances that it will be larger. With him the whole state ticket is elected. The victory is everywhere admitted to be due largely to Democrats who have finally become too disgusted with the ring methods to vote for its candidates, and have either voted for Willson or stayed at home.

The Republican ticket showed great strength throughout the state. Grinstead defeated Tyler, the open-saloon Democrat, in Louisville by about 5,000. Willson's majority there is 3,000 more. In Paducah, Covington and other Democratic strongholds, the Republican ticket won. In Lexington the returns show a Democratic majority of only about 600, and this will be contested because of the frauds practiced there. The majorities in almost all the Democratic counties were cut down. Some counties changed from Democratic to Republican, notably Madison, which gave Willson a majority of 75.

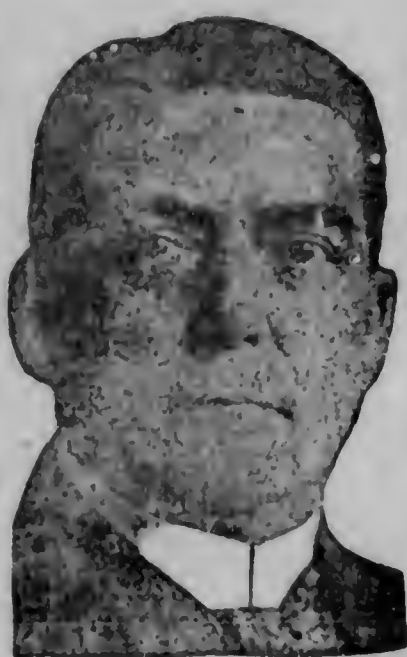
In many places there were evidences that the Democrats were hoping to have Mr. Willson counted out, and frauds were committed or tried in many places. It is fortunate that the majority seems too big to get rid of that way.

In other states the results are mixed. In Cleveland Tom Johnson, Democrat, has defeated Burton, Republican, by about 8,000, tho the city is usually Republican. Johnson has been mayor for three terms already, and has made a good reputation. He has been much criticized for a suspicious connection with a street car company that has been stealing from the city, but the people have evidently decided to take him on his general record.

In Cincinnati the machine defeated by Secretary Taft two years ago, came into power again, not because the people have regained confidence in it, but because the reformers who are fighting it have been too selfish to get together, and the opposition was split up into four parts. In New York the shameful deal of the Republicans with the Hearst men met with the defeat it deserved.

The Citizen gives the returns for the results in the state as a whole so far as they were received up to the time we go to press:

TENTH DISTRICT.		MAJORITY	DEM.	REP.
Breathitt			212	
Clark	529			
Estill		355		
Floyd	350			
Lee		130		
Magoffin		319		
Menifee	275			
Montgomery	45			
Morgan	676			
Pike		622		
Powell	48			
Total	1,923	1,538		
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.				
Adair		301		
Bell		1,210		
Casey	23			
Clay	1,208			
Clinton	646			
Cumberland	345			
Harlan	1,000			
Knox	1,655			
Letcher	446			
Leslie	1,144			
Laurel	1,252			
Monroe		875		
Owsley		907		
Pulaski		1,800		



AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.

Russell	398
Whitley	2,228
Jackson	1,499
Wayne	195
Total	875
First	4,984
Second	1,727
Third district	2,310
Fourth district	502
Fifth district	7,409
Sixth district	1,118
Seventh district	5,640
Eighth district	431
Ninth district	455
Tenth district	391
Eleventh district	17,123
Total	14,793
Majority	27,506
	12,513

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—S. W. Hager's complete vote in the Fifth district was 19,646, as against 27,492 for Willson, giving the district to the republican nominee by 7,846. Owen Tyler, for mayor, polled 17,536 votes and James F. Grinstead 22,619. Grinstead carrying the city by 4,683. While Hager ran behind his associate on the state ticket, the difference is not great and the remainder of the republican state ticket will carry this district by at least 6,000. It develops that Chris Mueller, dem., in the 46th Legislative district, in Louisville, defeated Charles A. Brock for state representative by 24 votes. Mueller will be the only democrat in the legislature from Louisville, and his seat may be contested.

A complete reversal of the usual democratic majorities in the city of Louisville and heavy republican gains throughout the state in a ratio that undoubtedly assures the election of A. E. Willson, republican candidate for governor, was the situation at 11 o'clock after one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of Kentucky.

At that hour 24 of the 119 counties in Kentucky, exclusive of Louisville and Jefferson county, had been heard from. These counties gave Samuel Hager, democratic candidate for governor, a total majority of 624 over Willson. These counties in 1903 gave Beckham, dem., a total majority of 4,378, a republican gain at this election of 3,754. The same ratio of gain in the remaining counties would insure Willson's election by a safe majority.

The republicans have also gained a large number of seats in the next legislature. The indications, however, are that the democrats will have a safe majority on joint ballot, and that Gov. Beckham will be elected United States senator. In the last legislature the democrats had a majority of 73 on joint ballot. It is expected that this will be reduced to a majority of about 20 in the next legislature.

Kentucky, however, has a large number of counties remote from railroads and with poor telegraph facilities, the

heaviest democratic and the heaviest republican congressional district each being invariably the last to be heard from.

These conditions have been responsible for a sudden turn of the tide at the last moment, and the probabilities are that complete returns and decisive results, if the race proves close, will not be received before Wednesday night. No definite figures as to the contests for lieutenant governor and minor state offices are obtainable Tuesday night.

The vote in Louisville and elsewhere in the state shows that a surprising number of voters "had it in" for Gov. Beckham. Marion county, although giving over 100 for Judge Hager, elected a republican representative for the first time in its history. Meade county gave a majority of 80 for Hager, but elected a republican representative.

Another surprise of the election was that Napier Adams, republican nominee for clerk of the court of appeals, who was said to be so unpopular in Jim Bowie, Pulaski county, that he would injure the republican ticket throughout the Eleventh district, ran ahead of his ticket in that county.

ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE

Bested by Mayor Tom—Republicans Win Back State Capital.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Standing out prominently amid the hurly-burly of the mixed municipal election returns from the cities and villages of Ohio are two important results. Congressman Theodore Burton has failed in his bold dash for the throne of power in Northern Ohio and the organization that followed the leadership of George B. Cox in the southern section of the state has been restored to the post of advantage which it lost two years ago.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson has carried Cleveland for the fourth time and has raised over the metropolis the banner of a fixed Democratic stronghold. That is the third great result of the day of contention at the polls. Henceforth the victor must be reckoned as practically invincible, having defeated the admittedly strongest candidate of the republican party, even when backed by President Roosevelt, Secretary of War William H. Taft and the gigantic business interests of the greatest city in the state.

From Toledo comes another impressive message. Chairman Walter F. Brown, of the republican state central committee, and dictator in the county of Lucas and the Ninth congressional district, has been once again defeated. That his leadership has been given a tremendous blow is fairly accepted in political circles. His great victory in the defeat of former Congressman James H. Southard for the control of the party organization is hollow and bitter now.

Next to Mayor Johnson's, the personal star of Brand Whitlock is highest in its ascendancy. The dreamer, as they called him in derision, not only increased the majority given him two years ago, but he carried with him to victory the entire independent ticket defeating all other candidates.

Elsewhere in the state there was a different ending to the contests waged with the "lid" as the chief feature. In the main it can be said that the liberals made greater headway than was expected the day before election. This important matter of sumptuary regulation was foremost in this city, in Dayton, Springfield, Canton, Marietta, Zanesville and in Mansfield, to say nothing of the smaller places. In the capital city, where the sole issue was the enforcement of the Sunday laws against the saloons, the vote was decisively in favor of an "open town" policy. There can be no confusion or clouding of this verdict.

The contest was the bitterest ever fought in the capital, and the result was just as decisive. The democratic party withered and went to pieces before the onslaught of the opposition. The Germans living in that section of the city, heretofore democratic, left their political moorings and went

(Continued on last page.)

AFTER THE FIGHT.

The corrupt ring which for several years has stolen the name of Democracy, has found that it cannot fool the majority of the people all the time, and has gone down to well-deserved defeat. The best men of the Democratic party have joined with the Republicans and have overthrown the machine. The attempt of the ring candidates to ride two horses, temperance and liquor, has failed, and they have fallen into the mud. The sins of the men who worked for themselves and not for the people that trusted them have been found out, and the wrath of the people they betrayed has fallen on them. Their defeat is disgrace and they cannot claim the honor which goes with an honest fight well fought and lost.

The credit of this victory is not due to any man or to the party. Willson made a fine campaign; Bradley and a dozen others helped; Roosevelt, who has been drawing all the best men of the nation into the Republican party, helped too. But the Republicans have also made mistakes. The attack on the ring was too slow in starting—the leaders were afraid to appeal to the people on a moral issue. The campaign was not well managed, the state committee did not see that the organization was good, proper efforts were not made to stop fraud—all in all, the party did not win. It is the people that has punished the sins of the ring.

And so the Republicans are in power. It seems at this writing as if they would control the legislature as well as the state offices. It is the first real chance for the Republicans to govern Kentucky, and they are on trial as they have never been before. On the results of the next few years will depend whether the Republican party will be one to which Kentucky will turn for good government and honesty, or whether it will be a thing which she will fear even more than dishonesty and corruption.

The Republicans will do well to stop and take stock of the things which have put them in office and of the things they must do to keep themselves there. They must remember now, and so long as they are in office, that they were elected by the help of thousands of the best of the Democrats, and so are not to rule in the interest of any party, but of the whole people. They must remember that they are in office because the people of this state want good government, honest officials and fair elections. They must remember that the office they hold is more a duty than an honor, more for service than for profit, and more a trust than a distinction. The people, the whole people, have elected them to redeem this state from the mess of corruption and filth into which it has fallen, and on their doing this, on their fulfilling the trust which the people have given them, depends the future of the Republican party in this state.

And above all, those of the party who are embittered by the wrongs which it has suffered in stolen elections and fraudulent counts, must remember that they have their revenge for those wrongs in the present election, and that they must not attempt to use the power which has been put into their hands to keep themselves in office by stolen votes. The people will rise against such acts by whomever they are committed, and the surest way to defeat the Republican party in this state is to try to rule as the Democratic party has ruled, and not to trust to good government to keep the votes that were cast for it at this election.

It is fortunate that the party has named such men as it has for the state offices. They are all men who will realize their duty, and who have the courage and the ability to do it, and to do it well. The Citizen has no doubt that they will fulfill their trust, that they will give the state a better government than it has ever had before, that they will remember the Democrats without whose help they could never have been elected, and that they will serve the people in such a way that there will never be any danger that the old, corrupt, dishonest, beaten ring, will get back. The Citizen, therefore, congratulates the state, the Republican party, and all Kentuckians, on the first of a long series of Republican victories, bringing good officials, good government and good times to us all.

THINGS TO THINK OF

There is nothing so kingly as kindness.

There is nothing so royal as truth.

Since Cumberland Gap was given a cleaning in the spring there has been no sickness in the corporate limits of the nature that could be put at the door of a dirty city. Next spring we should begin cleaning up the fifth early. It has proven a healthful tonic to us during the past summer.—Cumberland Gap News.

He who would be wise must daily earn his wisdom.—Dr. D. Starr Jordan.

After man, in his savage way, has done his damage, he sees his mistake and tries to repair it. A movement is on foot to restore the forests at the headwaters of the Ohio, which have been destroyed by greedy lumbermen and wasteful settlers, to the great injury of a vast section of country and millions of people. Two million trees are to be planted during the next year and still more in subsequent seasons. It is hoped thus to check or minimize the destructive floods which have so injured the Ohio valley, and though the projectors are on the right track, it will take a long time to restore the magnificent forests that nature planted in this region. It is well, however, to plant as many trees as possible.—American Farmer.

No life is fruitful without frost.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Financial Trouble Not Over—Utos Still Want Fight—Landslide Wipes Out Town.

The financial situation in this country has continued to get better, but there is still danger that there will be serious trouble. Several things have been suggested as cures, and there is a movement to have the President call a special session of Congress to pass laws which will relieve the banks, but this is not expected to happen. It is believed that the speculators who caused the recent panic by their operations with banks will not try the same tricks soon again, because of the opposition they aroused, but it is feared that when the trouble has blown over they will be back at the same work. For this reason it is expected that the associations of banks will make rules which will make speculation by bankers much more difficult, so that there will be less chances for profit by such men.

The fact that many of the biggest business concerns in the country have been sued by the government, has had something to do with the panic, because people have not known which concern was safe, and the President has been blamed by some men for allowing the suits. The better business men, however, know that he is not responsible for the trouble, but that the men who broke the laws, and thus made such suits necessary, are really the men to be condemned.

The danger of trouble with the Ute Indians in the west grew greater, and there were grave fears that there would be a fight soon. An army officer who was sent out there reported that the Indians had not been well treated, and it is probable that something will be done which will satisfy them. Navajo Indians also made trouble, a small band taking to the woods as desperadoes. They were chased by troops and three of them killed in a battle. Nine others were taken captive.

Raymond Hitchcock, a well known actor, who was accused of several serious crimes, disappeared from New York. His enemies say that he feared the trial, but his friends say that he was innocent and has been killed.

A strike of 100,000 employees of the railroads in England is almost certain to be called within a few weeks, and it will probably stop all business in that country, and if it lasts long it is likely to make the prices of food go up, and many people may almost starve to death, for England does not raise enough to live on, and has to have great quantities shipped in and carried around the country by the railroads.

It was believed in New York that the big sailing ship Arthur Sewall, which has not been heard of for months, and which sailed for the Philippines with coal for the American fleet there, has been wrecked near the southern end of South America, and that her crew had been eaten by the cannibal savages who live in that part of the country.

A trust to control the business of making and selling crackers was formed in Baltimore. It was arranged that the new company could have \$300,000,000 capital if it wanted it, so that it could buy up all the smaller cracker manufacturers, but only \$30,000,000 of the capital stock has been sold so far.

The crew of a Russian torpedo boat at Vladivostok became dissatisfied and rebelled. They threw out their officers and started away with the boat. Other boats and the forts in the harbor shot at them and there was quite a fight in the harbor. Several men were killed.

It was reported that E. H. Harriman had bought the Georgia Central railroad, and would make it part of the Illinois Central.

The big strike of the telegraphers, which began over two months ago, and so badly hurt business in this country, seems to be about over, and the men have lost. Many of them are going back to work when they can get their places back. The strike was an

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The Castle of Lies

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY
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CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Looked at in this manner the ghostly portent was vividly suggested. The nostrils of the two heads together formed the eyes of the death-mask; the mustache of the father made the eyebrows; and the brow and the eyes of the boy prince formed the nose and mouth. And more horrible than the death-mask itself was a wound in the temple, from which flowed a streak of blood.

"This wound," I asked, shuddering, "is it merely a coincidence? The look of agony—the staring eyes—is that meant to be a menace, a threat of a violent death?"

"Can you doubt it?" demanded Locke, replacing the envelope carefully in his pocketbook. "That death-mask is regarded by a large portion of Ferdinand's dissatisfied subjects as a 'heavenly sign.' That little stamp, I venture to say, is a death-knell for Ferdinand—it introduces into Bulgarian politics an awful and solemn note."

"A heavenly sign?" I asked, shuddering again. "But he still lives?"

"Yes; at present he is in Paris. I suppose he is safe there. But when he returns to his capital at Sofia—"

"And the woman—this Countess Sarahoff, is she one of the revolutionaries who regard that stamp as a 'heavenly sign?' You told me that she was supposed to be the friend of Prince Ferdinand."

"I did. But is she? She is a woman of mystery. Is she really in earnest in seeking to entrap Sir Mortimer into influencing England to stand behind Bulgaria in her invasion of Turkish Macedonia? Is she ignorant of the existence or at least the significance of this stamp? Or, posing as a friend of Ferdinand, having ready access to him at any hour, will hers be the dagger plunged into his breast at the fatal hour? Perhaps Sir Mortimer is not the guileless victim we think him to be. Perhaps the king's messenger does not have two sets of dispatches to be presented at his discretion. Perhaps this death-mask is a ghastly accident and not a menace. Perhaps Countess Sarahoff, alias Sophie de Varnier, is a lamb of innocence. Perhaps! But, my dear chap, don't trust that 'perhaps.'"

Locke rose and pulled on his gloves. I stared at him in sudden comprehension.

"I understand now. You had more than one object in coming to see me this morning," I said, soberly.

He lit a cigarette, looking down at me in deep thought.

"In America the game of politics is a fair game and above board. We show our cards; they are on the table for all the world to see. The very frankness of our methods puzzles the diplomats of Europe. Here in Europe things are managed differently. There are wheels within wheels. No pawn is too insignificant to be made use of. This pawn may be a simple citizen, even a tourist—"

I shook the hand he held toward me, and retained it, bewildered.

"But that is absurd on the face of it. In what possible way could I be of use to this Countess Sarahoff?"

Locke shrugged his shoulders carelessly, and blew a ring of smoke with precision at the chandelier.

"Nothing is quite absurd," he returned, calmly. "Two days ago I read of an unfortunate accident of a fellow-countryman and an old college acquaintance. To-day I am surprised to find this countryman of mine on excellent terms with a woman whom I have every reason to believe is a dangerous adventuress. I come to see my fellow-countryman, to offer him my sympathy. I remain to warn him."

"But why?" I demanded, still skeptical.

"There are three facts that should make you think, Haddon. First of all, you have made the acquaintance of the mother and the sister of Sir Mortimer Brett. Secondly, Countess Sarahoff has made your acquaintance. Thirdly—contradict me if I am wrong—she has already interested you; more than that, I venture to say that you have made an appointment with her."

He looked at me keenly. I was silent.

"These, my dear Haddon, are simple facts. Perhaps there is no relation between them. Again I say, 'perhaps.' But don't let the mysterious machinery of intrigue catch you in its meshes. Its wheels may crush you. You have had enough trouble, and look out for Countess Sarahoff."

"I shall try to remember your advice," I said, struggling to control my excitement, and placed his visiting-card in my pocket. "Yes; I shall see you again before I leave Lucerne."

"Oh, suit yourself about that," said Locke, coldly.

Not until afterwards did it occur to me that I had treated him rather cavalierly—indeed, said myself open to suspicion by my silence.

CHAPTER XI.

Countess Sarahoff Gives an Invitation. I stood quite still after Locke had said, lost in thought.

A life for a life, Helena had said. But is not honor sometimes dearer than life itself? At least the honor of a loved brother.

That I could exert any influence over the mind and actions of a man as famous in affairs as Sir Mortimer Brett was absurd. Even had that been possible Helena would have been the last to intrust his honor in my hands. And yet, as Locke had said, what if I were a pawn in the game of Countess Sarahoff?

Then why not be an intelligent pawn, to be moved if you will, carelessly here and there in the game of intrigue, but to be moved with my eyes open?

"No pawn is too insignificant to be made use of," those were Locke's words. He had believed that she would attempt to make use of me. Heaven grant it, I thought, with a thrill of hope. We should then see what we should see. Yes; I would look out for Countess Sarahoff. But scarcely in the manner Locke had suggested.

Early in the afternoon a message came from her, as I had felt confident it would. A cousin was with her; they were to leave Lucerne that evening, en route to a little village in the Bernese Alps, where she had taken a chateau for the summer. She would



The Dinner at the Hotel Nationale.

be charmed if I would dine with them in her apartment at the Hotel Nationale. And would I pardon the absurd hour of 6:30? I was to come in my morning clothes, since neither she nor her cousin expected to dress.

I accepted the invitation with alacrity. That meant privacy—a certain intimacy. A cousin was to be there, it was true. But the presence of the cousin was, of course, a sop carelessly thrown at Mrs. Grundy.

The cousin had not arrived when I presented myself that evening. I struggled against a sense of shame. I was accepting her hospitality, and I had come to spy on her. But I reassured myself with the conviction that it was to be a game of tit-for-tat.

The apartment de luxe into which I was ushered was dimly lighted, and the air was heavy with the perfume of flowers. In the center of the room the white damask and silver of a table set for dinner gleamed under the soft light of candles. In some vague way, this room, one of a hundred others in the hotel, had lost something of its stiff formality. It had charm. Charm! That was the word that best described this mysterious woman. Well, I must steel myself against that charm.

She had been beautiful the evening before; this evening she was radiant. Her eyes burned with a fire that at once disconcerted and excited. She was the incarnation of what one calls the joy of living. Never for an instant was she still. Now it was to glance critically at the admirably set table; now to rearrange the flowers. Presently she moved to the window, and drew back the heavy brocade hanging, looking at me over her shoulder.

"Why does my cousin not come?" she demanded, petulantly. "At 11 to-night we go to Vitznau by the boat."

Before the birds awake to-morrow we must be off—up, up, up the mountains to my chateau. It will break my heart if we are delayed."

"Your chateau has great attraction for you," I said, smiling.

She came toward me impulsively, her hands clasped.

"Oh, you would like my chateau, monsieur. It is strong and rugged; and so high that to see its towers through the branches of the pine trees, as you climb the hillside, it seems a dream, a fantasy. And below, very far below, there is the noisy little river that rushes around its base, and an adorable village that crouches close to its protection. And within, there are great shadowy rooms with gleaming bare floors and tapestries. Oh, yes, and there is my beloved piano. When the thunder rolls terribly over the lonely mountains, and the storm beats against the curtained windows, and the fire of huge logs in the hearth does not reach the somber corners—oh, it is then that I live. I am inspired. In the night the passionate soul of Chopin speaks to me. And in the morning when the sun is shining again, and the little river is gay and turbulent, there are my flowers and my books and my poor. And there is peace. My castle is a Castle of Indolence, and it is a Castle of Happiness."

"That is the castle we are all looking for," I said wistfully.

She moved restlessly to the piano. She struck the opening chords of that prelude of Chopin which is at once a suggestion of a funeral march and a procession in a cathedral. I watched her, fascinated, though I had sworn I would not be fascinated by her.

She stopped abruptly in the midst of a phrase. Her white arms dropped to her lap. She looked over toward me. Then she leaned her elbows on the keys; she nodded to me, half in entreaty, half in command. I stood opposite her, leaning toward her, across the piano.

"But sometimes I am lonely in my

Her lips were trembling, and yet she smiled—a smile mysterious, tragic, pitiful.

"Monsieur, I am not a jeune fille. I am a woman of the world. Fate has called to me. I must follow! I must meet my destiny; sometimes I must walk in the dark places. The world, your world, let it think what it will! Ah, it is not my concern what it thinks of me. Perhaps last night, this morning, I wished you to fall in love with me. Perhaps now I am asking you to give me a little respect, a very little, monsieur. But what does it matter?"

I looked at this strange woman in astonishment. It was a curious plea. Perhaps she had wished to make me fall in love with her! She made the frank confession with a childish naivete. And in the same breath she asked for my respect?

"You speak in riddles," I exclaimed petulantly. "Tell me your purpose."

She looked up at me swiftly, half in defiance.

"Tell me yours."

"My purpose!" I cried. "I have none."

A moment she scanned my face keenly. Apparently she was satisfied that I spoke the truth. But that she should have even a glimmer of a suspicion was startling.

"Look, my friend, I speak no more in riddles, but very frankly. Come to my chateau because there you can do me a service, a great service. Voilà, I have told you everything."

"Not quite everything," I replied quietly. "You have not told me, for instance, the nature of the service that you ask of the first stranger you meet."

"When you are my guest I shall tell you," she pronounced airily.

She plunged into a stormy mazurka to drown my protestations. I watched her, irritated and yet half yielding, as she played with the brilliancy and elan of a virtuoso. Then I walked to the window.

To reach it I passed a pier-glass (panelled in the wall. A man's face was dimly reflected there. Though I did not look, I knew that he must be standing behind a door leading into another apartment. He had been listening, of course.

I did not betray my surprise. I stepped out on the balcony, looking down on the street below.

This incident haunched my last shred of reluctance. These adventures spied on me; it was equally fair that I play their game. Yes; I determined to meet them with their own weapons.

The music reached a stormy climax. There was silence. I did not go back into the room. I waited curiously. Would she again insist? If so, I determined to no longer refuse.

The heavy curtains at the window were parted. She stood beside me. Again I noticed the feverish light in her eyes; her bosom rose and fell tumultuously; her color came and went.

"Then you have no liking for an adventure?" she demanded in a spirit of desperate gaiety. "Even when that adventure is to be shared with a woman—yes, a beautiful woman?"

"Not when adventures are thrust on me," I replied coldly. Her emotion repelled me.

"Ah, you persist in being ungracious. Then say this adventure brings happiness for yourself."

"I should require proof of that."

She saw that I was not to be won over by coquetry. She became serious, almost anxious. Instinctively I felt that she was about to play her last card. Had she known it, I was already decided. But she was ignorant of that, and risked everything to gain her purpose.

"You have set yourself a task. What if I can help you fulfill it?"

"Again you speak in riddles, madam."

"If I said I were listening last night!"

I frowned on her, furious, but I did not answer.

"I felt no shame in making this confession. One hand rested on her hip, with the other she snapped fingers and thumb."

"My dear monsieur, you are not at all true when you look like that. Even I have heard the English proverb, 'All is fair in love and in war.'"

"And since this is not love, you wish me to infer that it is war? And you ask the enemy deliberately into the camp?"

"It is neither love nor war. It is a truce. Does that satisfy you?"

"Until you tell me the service I am to do you, it must be an armed truce," I interposed cautiously.

I emphasized the adjective.

"Blas! At Alterhofen you shall know all. Then it will be for you to decide if we are to be allies."

"Very well," I assented briskly. "I will go to your chateau with you. When do we start?"

Now that I had made my decision she grasped the railing of the balcony, exhausted. Presently I noticed that her lips were moving, and as I looked at her in wonder, I saw her furtively make the sign of the cross. When she spoke again, it was languidly, as with an effort.

"Dr. Starva and myself are to go to-night to Vitznau, a little town on Lake Lucerne, an hour's journey from here. To-morrow morning at the dawn we drive on diligence to Alterhofen."

"Is it necessary that I go to Vitznau?"

"Yes," she said hesitatingly, averting her eyes. "The last boat leaves Lucerne at 11. Your luggage, please, be ready then."

I nodded absently.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

He may hope for the best that's prepared for the worst.

BEFORE THE KING OF KINGS.

Pious Man Could Not Suffer Interruption to Prayer.

A pious man was engaged in prayer while traveling on the highway. One of the nobles of the land, who knew him, was passing by, and saluted him, but the pious man did not mind the salutation and continued his prayer. The nobleman became vexed, and with a great effort he waited till the man had finished his prayers; whereupon he, in an excited manner, said to him: "Thou art a stupid fellow for thou hast sinned against thine own law, which commands man to take care of life. But thou has just risked thy life unnecessarily. Why did you not respond to my salutation? If I had split your head open with my sword, who could have called me to account?"

"Sir! I pray, suppress your wrath; I hope to quiet you, if you will allow me only a few words in reply. Think for instance, that while you were standing in conversation with your king, a friend in passing by saluted you. Should you like to be interrupted in your conversation with the king in order to answer that salutation?"

"Wee unto me, if I were to do so?"

"Now, I pray, dear sir! consider only the respect you thus pay to man! A mortal man, who is here to-day and to-morrow in the grave, while I myself, who stand facing the King of Kings, the immortal King, what should I have done?"

The nobleman assuaged his wrath, and the pious man continued his journey in peace.

Students' Practical Test.

You won't get fat on crackers and milk.

Four days dieting under direction of the medical department of the University of Minnesota has reduced the weight of five men engaged in the experiment from one-quarter of a pound to three and one-half pounds. The sophomore medical class in physiology was given practice in the determination of food values by having some of their number detailed as a food test squad. The men were given three meals each day, each meal consisting of about three and one-half ounces of crackers, one-half ounce of butter and one and two-fifths pints of milk.

The comparatively great loss of weight of some of the men, all of whom started in in the best physical condition, is believed to have demonstrated that the restrictions placed upon them would kill the ordinary man in a short time. Meals were served at regular hours, and all the food given was the best to be had of its kind. None of the men ate anything outside of what was served up by the medical department—Minnesota Journal.

A Caddy's Joke.

James Anderson, of the Scottish-American Golf club, smiled at a poor player on the Van Courtlandt Park links in New York.

"He reminds me of a chap I used to know," said Mr. Anderson. "This chap played so badly that even his caddies made a butt of him. He got a ball badly bunkered one day, and, do what he would, he couldn't get it out again. Whack, whack, whack, he went, missing it every time. After half an hour's work he wiped his wet face with his handkerchief, and turned despairingly to the caddy."

"Hang it," he said, "I have tried all my clubs on this confounded ball. What on earth am I to do now?"

"The caddy laughed heartily.

"Give it a swat with yer bag," he said.

An Everyday Word.

"The things some people do not know are astonishing," observed the pedant. "To every man you meet the word penknife is familiar, yet plenty of them would give it up if you asked them how the name originated. The odd part is that they never stop to wonder. Of course, readers know that not so long ago, before steel pens were in general use, the clerk's instrument was a quill. Sharpening one end of this was all that was necessary to make a pen, and every man was his own penmaker and small knives were kept for this purpose. Yes, of course, you knew all this before, but there are a good many folks who do not."

Force of a Cyclone.

Careful estimate of force of a cyclone and the energy required to keep a hurricane in active operation, reveals the presence of a power that makes the mightiest efforts of a man appear as nothing in comparison. A force equal to more than 400,000-horsepower was estimated as developed in a West Indian cyclone. This greatly exceeds the power that could be developed by all the means within the range of man's capabilities. Water, steam, water, windmills and the strength of all men and animals combined they could not even approach the tremendous force of this mighty power.

Reviving an Ancient Game.

One of the recent revivals is the ancient game of howls, which now finds fair to take once again a leading place among the sports of Merrie England. As a matter of fact, it is just as good a game to-day as it was in the time of Raleigh or in the remote Anglo-Saxon times. From a medical point of view we have nothing but praise for this most excellent of recreations. It provides open air exercise and amusement for old and young. It is admirably fitted for many invalids, and above all it is one of the best of what may be called natural opiates.—Medical Press.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

STRONG FOR TEMPERANCE.

Catholic Society Adopts Strong Resolutions Against Drink Evil.

The Catholic Total Abstinence union held in Cleveland a convention that brought together 400 delegates who manifested the strongest tokens of militant earnestness in the cause of temperance. The resolution adopted by the convention were of the most virile and positive tenor, and in several places designedly phrased to rebuke practices which the majority of Catholic laymen and priests endorse. The convention said: "We insist that public duty is a part of every Christian's duty. He who maintains a thief in office is a thief, and he who upholds by his ballot drunkenness and licentiousness is a sharer of both. Catholics in their social as well as their political life must be shining examples of temperance. Some so-called Catholic clubs have helped to hurry men to drunkards' graves. Catholic societies and even church banners, by advertising liquor dealers on their programs, have made decent Catholics hold down their heads in shame. When the Catholic name is synonymous with sobriety and every honest pursuit after Christian virtue, then will the kingdom of God come quickly. No man can promote the interests of that kingdom and the interests of the nation. No man can serve two masters. It must either be God or mammon. Still more remarkable than these strong words was the resolution adopted endorsing the Anti-Saloon league, which has of course been by force of circumstance—not by intentional exclusiveness—largely a Protestant organization. This resolution read as follows: "Our blessed Master rebuked his apostles because they complained of the good done by those who were not with them. The Lord said: 'It is not against us it is with us.' We must obey Christ and work with all those who serve the cause of Christ. Therefore do we congratulate the Anti-Saloon league for its many splendid triumphs over the rum power."

Stringent Regulations.

Among the rules and regulations of a prominent American drug firm are the following:

Honesty, temperance, courtesy, energy, cleanliness and new ideas are expected of each employee.

"An employee seen in or coming from a bar room will be discharged without notice." This is only one of many indications showing how business men regard the liquor menace as touching their business interests. Even where such stringent rules are not enforced employers are wont to note and compare the efficiency and reliability of their abstaining and nonabstaining employees and to deal accordingly, to the general disadvantage of the latter.

Not Lady Somerset's Idea.

A correspondent writes us that the late Dr. Sarah J. A. Brown, an American woman, and not Lady Somerset, was the pioneer who first proposed the establishment of industrial homes for inebriate women. She suggested the idea of the Duxhurst home, which was afterwards carried out by Lady Somerset. Dr. Brown established 119,394 Humble hall, an inebriate woman's home in Essex, England, which was the first institution of the kind. She was a most gifted woman, an earnest Christian and an ardent temperance advocate.

Opium Dens Closed.

All of the opium dens of Shanghai have been closed on accordance with the recent law to suppress the smoking of the drug. Opium is nevertheless being openly sold in defiance of the imperial edict, and is being sold secretly. It has been suggested that the local authorities have been guilty of accepting money to allow the sale to continue, despite the imperial edict, and a commission will be appointed to put a stop to all of these practices provided it is possible to do so.

Evil Active.

At a meeting of the Glidsons, a religious organization of the abstaining traveling men in the United States and Canada, a member once testified that after his conversion within a specified time he had 500 invitations to drink, 200 to drink whisky, 93 to gamble and 2 to go to church. Who is busiest, the Christian or the worldling?

Reform Movement in Alabama.

Alabama saloons will hereafter close at nine, eight or seven o'clock at night, depending whether they are rated as in first, second or third class cities. This reform is but a trifle of what the state may be expected to do at the next session of the legislature. Prohibition of the liquor traffic is morally certain in Alabama.

Temperate Employees.

There are 10,000 employees of the Sears, Roebuck company, Chicago, and each of these is a total abstainer. The neighborhood of this great establishment is under local option.

The Citizen

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When might is master, right is servant.

Dr. Osler says soup is bad to eat, but neglects to suggest a soup-erlor article of diet.

A Texas girl killed herself because she couldn't go to school. She was just dying for an education.

There is a shortage of the prune crop, but people who are full of them will be as full of them as ever.

A Pittsburg man has bought a Missouri mule eight feet high and weighing 1,600 pounds. Make your own joke.

Mars may think that our great and friendly telescopes are 48-inch guns pointed its way and that we are trying to hold it up.

"Forty cocktails," remarks a New York contemporary, "cannot put a good man down." But a good man can put 40 cocktails down.

The new rag-pickers' union will be a public benefactor if it will take steps to prevent unauthorized persons from chewing the rag.

After his coast has been shelled the sultan of Morocco will begin to shell out from the royal treasury. This target practice costs money.

A dispatch says that English golfers walk 250,000,000 miles a year. St. Louis shoe manufacturers should give Great Britain the sole kiss.

"Always build a fire in the shade, for it will not burn so well if the sun plays upon it." What have the scientific sharps to say to this?

When Peary reaches the chilly slush known as the north pole will he find the business card of Walter Wellman tacked on in a conspicuous place?

Ramones II. overlooked a point by not setting up a monument at the mouth of the River Nile, with an inscription to the effect that he dug the stream.

An Indiana widow accepted the undertaker at her husband's funeral and married him the next day. We are certainly leading the strenuous life these days.

Who cares how soon the coal supply is exhausted, if the water courses of the earth are capable of furnishing heat, light and power for the inhabitants thereof?

Scotch whisky is not Scotch whisky unless it is made in Scotland, according to a British court, which has never been in this country and ordered a Scotch whisky at an American bar.

The last stage coach in New York has passed away with the sale of the Fifth Avenue Coach company's horses, omnibuses, stages and harnesses. Fifth avenue was the last stronghold of the old-fashioned stage coach, and its passing will doubtless make many an old-time New Yorker feel a touch of melancholia, for there is an element of conservatism in us all which dislikes a rude break with the past.

The future sponsors of American war vessels who follow the precedent of saying: "I christen thee," etc., might take a lesson in English from Princess Henry of Battenberg, who, when she broke the garlanded bottle of wine—the gift of the Australian commonwealth—on the largest British battleship, exclaimed: "I name this ship Hellenophon, and I wish success to her and to all who sail in her."

Naturalized citizens residing abroad were the loudest objectors to the law which went into effect July 1 requiring Americans in foreign countries to register at the nearest consulate, or lose their citizenship. The law was not passed to please foreigners who come here long enough to establish citizenship, and then return home, where they escape the obligation of their original allegiance, and enjoy the protection of the United States if they get into trouble.

Spirit of the Times is Emptying the Churches

By Dr. T. JOHN HUNTER,
Eminent Divine, Glasgow, Scotland.



It is the spirit of the times that is slowly but surely emptying the churches of Europe and America.

The people of today have all but given up the traditions of their forefathers. In the years that have passed every one attended church because the traditions of their families said it was right they should go to church. It was not altogether principle that took them there.

And then within the present decade there came a change.

People no longer looked down on the man or woman that did not go to church on Sunday morning. And the result has been an appreciable lessening of the number of church attendants.

But I do not believe the loss is an altogether vital one for the church. The people that do go to church go because they mean it.

Whether the people in America care as much about churchgoing as they did at home I shall have to wait and see, though I confess I have already heard stories that lead me to believe that they do not. This tendency—and whether it does exist here as strongly as abroad makes no material difference, for it does exist to a certain extent—to stay away from church and in general disregard church influence is bad for the government itself. The influence of the church on the government is stronger than people today are willing to admit. A churchless country is bound to be a poorly governed one.

Public Intuition Best Critic

By RICHARD STRAUSS

The critic without any creative ability and with a meager knowledge of the musical technique of an antiquated epoch should be dethroned.

The public's healthy matter of fact appreciation of a great musical composition should be the only criterion by which such productions are to be judged.

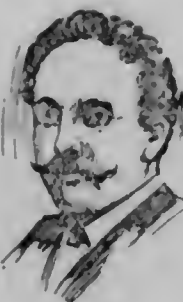
Critics are too often anxious to deery the vitally new, the unprecedented originality of a musical production, for fear that the old standards will be overthrown and with it their own shallow authority and established reputations as critics.

Progress has never been made by partisans. The most decisive factor, the great power, which always recognized the work of genius and enthroned it above all others, as it did also in the case of Wagner, is the great mass of the unprejudiced and enjoying public. With its intuitive respectability the public, as a rule, never fails to appreciate every important artistic production. In fact, the chief characteristic of a great work of art is the affinity between the creative genius and the great mass of the progressive public which sweeps before it all retarding factions and partisans.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God," some one once said, and it is as true as ever. The soul of the thousand-headed audience which throngs the concert hall or theater will instinctively have the right feeling and proper appreciation of the value of the work which is offered them, unless some busy critic or business competitor of the artist will sow the seeds of prejudice and will seek to influence the natural feeling of the masses.

I would not, however, call one a reactionary because he prefers a well known work of Beethoven to a weak, modern production. In this sense I myself am a reactionary. Reactionary, in the most offensive sense of the word, are those who claim that because Richard Wagner took his material from Germanic mythology it should therefore be forbidden for any composer to take his material from the bible (I speak here, of course, with reference to myself). Those are reactionaries who, armed with the legal code of an accepted technique, seek to hinder and prevent all original creation.

Away, therefore, with the pedantic aesthetics and time worn standards. They cannot be the criteria for works which are themselves to be models for new standards. Away with all technical codes and dogmas which have long been broken by the greatest masters. Away with this high priesthood which would hinder all originality, progress, and development.



Spiritual World and Its Inhabitants

By Rev. A. P. KURTZ,
Baltimore.

made in God's image. Do not the sacred Scriptures confirm this? But man's life beyond the gloomy portal has not been known to man, especially the churchman, who should be posted; but instead he has conceived the idea that he is then a soul, resembling air or ether and, in short, without a form or spiritual organism. But such a conception of man as a spiritual being is absurd, since the spiritual man sees, hears, speaks, walks, runs, sits, eats, and drinks as he did in this world. Man after death, therefore, is a man still, in general and in particular, and the truth remains undisturbed that death, if your conscience is clear, will not be an unwelcome guest, since death is the gate of life.

That man remains a man after death is also seen by the angelic visions of Abraham, Gideon, Daniel and other distinguished prophets of old, and the angels of the sepulcher of our Lord, and to John in the Apocalypse. Did not our blessed Lord open the spiritual eyes of his disciples by touch and eating. The difference between a man in the spiritual world and that of the natural world is that one has a natural and the other a spiritual body. This was demonstrated in the body of our Lord after the resurrection from the dead. Though the spiritual world is in space and not in any locality it is nevertheless a real world the same as the natural, since there are hills, valleys, mountains, plains, fountains, rivers, lakes, seas, gardens, woods, groves, houses, palaces, books and writings, precious stones, gold and silver—therefore, a real world in general and in every particular.

KILLED "ONE, TWO, THREE"

THEN PURSUED NEGRO JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Had Slain His Wife and Another Negro—Told Crowd That His Record Was Twenty-Nine.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Firing his pistol and throwing loose cartridges into a crowd, "for souvenirs," as he said, then yelling out a confession of the recent murder of two women, his 28th and 29th victims, Will Davis, a negro, committed suicide most dramatically.

The scene of his end was the big bridge across the Tennessee river, here. At the time, about 3:30 in the afternoon, the bridge was crowded with passers-by, both on foot and in vehicles. The negro knew that officers were pursuing him, for early in the morning after quarreling with his wife, shot and killed her and another negro who had tried to pacify him.

Going to the middle of the bridge, which is 100 feet above the surface of the water, which at that point is about 15 feet deep, he mounted the rail, then climbed up a light pole. Five times he fired his pistol to attract attention; then addressed the crowd which thought there was going to be acrobatic stunts attempted. Throwing a handful of loose cartridges among the people he told them that the victims of his revolver now numbered 29; that his name was "Bill," and with a yell of "One, two and three," he jumped into the river.

He struck the water on his back and disappeared from sight. Several boats started at once to rescue him, but as he arose to the surface their occupants did not reach him, apparently being afraid he would pull them into the water.

He himself, with the natural instinct of self-preservation, tried to swim to shore, but the force with which he struck the water evidently paralyzed his muscles. Seven times he went down and came up again and finally J. H. Fox grabbed him by his cap and hair and towed him to the shore. Physicians tried in vain to resuscitate him.

Just as he made his fatal leap Deputy Sheriff Sutcliffe and Burkhart reached the bridge with a warrant for his arrest. As they appeared a young man in the crowd ordered him to come down from the pole and he replied that he would get down, but it would be for the last time.

Davis had been employed by the Knoxville Railway & Light Co. as a track greaser. It is thought that he is wanted in various cities of the south for different crimes.

OFFICER'S MURDER

Caused the Shooting of a Negro By an Alabama Posse.

Talladega, Ala., Nov. 4.—As a result of the murder of Tom Thompson, assistant chief of police here, Ferd Singleton, a negro, was killed with bullets by a posse. In the shooting Policeman Ottwell, who was a member of the posse, was shot in the leg. Singleton's body was brought to Talladega and there was the most intense excitement. Two other negroes implicated in the killing of Thompson were caught and placed in jail at Sylacauga for safekeeping.

Thompson's murder was peculiarly atrocious. He had arrested three crackshooters, who told him they knew where a big crap game was in progress, and directed the officer to the chemical plant. When the officer arrived there he was fired upon simultaneously from several directions. It is feared that the intense feeling aroused may result in further trouble.

Shot Himself Twice in the Head.

Rully, La., Nov. 4.—Miss Emma Ziegler, aged 22, locked herself in a room in the McDaniel hotel and, while the strains of the wedding march of her successful rival floated to her from a nearby church, shot herself twice in the head. The report was heard in the church and almost caused a panic. Miss Mary LaSalle, 19 years of age, the bride for whom Robert Hallowell, 24 years of age, deserted Miss Ziegler, is prostrated. Miss Ziegler left a note saying she learned of the faithlessness of Hallowell only two days ago. He denied he intended to desert her, but still suspicious, she drove here alone through a wild section, 20 miles from her father's plantation. She waited until the last moment, but Hallowell did not return to her. Miss Ziegler and Miss LaSalle were chums in boarding school.

Enough Poison in Stomach To Kill.

Kansas City, Nov. 4.—That there was enough morphine in the stomach of I. H. Perkins, of Lawrence, Kan., to kill a man, was the statement of Dr. Walter M. Cross, city chemist, a member of the expert commission appointed by the federal court, to ascertain whether Perkins had taken poison. Perkins' life was insured for \$600,000, and some of the companies protested the payment of their policies on the ground that Perkins committed suicide.

Frisco Tries It.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The local bankers have decided that for a time clearing house certificates in small denominations would be issued to meet demands for pay rolls. This step was taken to provide a small negotiable currency in lieu of cash.

Blown To Pieces.

Lyle, Wash., Nov. 4.—Seven men were blown to pieces Friday at a construction camp on the Portland & Seattle railway near Lyle. The dead are: Hjar Ericson, Christ Petersen and Avo Hindus.



THE BOY AND THE HORNETS.

A band of gay hornets
Built a nest
High up in a tree,
High up in a tree.
They said to themselves,
"By dwelling so high
We've got safety,
We've got safety."

But a boy passing by,
With a long fishing rod,
Looked up in the tree,
Looked up in the tree.



And seeing the nest,
A-hanging so high,
Said: "Ah, hully gee!
Ah, hully gee!"

"I'll give you a tap
With my long fishing rod,
Just for fun,
Just for fun."



Then after I've bustled
You to smithereens
I'll just break and run,
I'll just break and run."

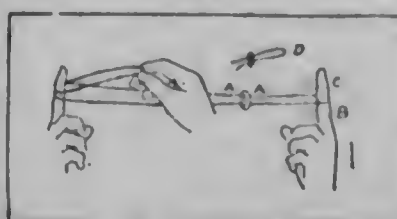
And the boy did the job
That he said he would do;
But alas and alack!
He was a strange sight
When at last he reached home,
He'd been stung by the pack!
He'd been stung by the pack!
ANNIE JAMES.

AN INTERESTING TRICK.

It is Performed With a Piece of String and a Ring.

One of the most interesting string mysticisms is the marvelous "ring trick." Having tied the ends of your string together, pass it double through a finger ring, and ask some one to hold the ends upon their two forefingers. You may now proceed to remove the ring without cutting the string or releasing the fingers, which seem to hold it securely.

First pass the string a second time around one of the fingers which hold it, then drawing the loop thus formed toward the opposite hand as shown in the figure, pass it over the string on the other finger until it lies in the position of dotted line b; then with your two forefingers catch up at a and a one of the strings holding the ring and sliding your fingers from each other, quickly slip from the ends of your companion's fingers the part of the



How Trick is Done.

string holding the ring, which, being thus released, will fall into the hand, with which you can quickly cover it before it leaves the string to add to the mystery.

The surprise of your stringholder will now be doubled, says Philadelphia Ledger, if you proceed to return the ring to the string without removing the ends from his fingers. Pass the string, as in the first trick, around one of his fingers, and drawing the loop, as before, toward the other hand, slip it through the ring as shown at d; then pass the loop over the finger, this time leaving it near the end, as c; with your two forefingers catch up the string which was first upon the fingers, and slip it from them over the part holding the ring, and you will find the ring in place, as at the beginning of the first trick.

A Passing Thought.

A polite little girl was dining one day with her grandmother. Everything at the table was usually dainty and unexceptionable, but on this particular occasion the little girl found a hair in her fish.

"Grandmama," she said, sweetly, "what kind of fish is this?"
"Haddock, my dear."

"Oh," replied the child, "I thought perhaps it was merrmaid."

To Tell Your Fortune.

The following directions, if carefully observed, will tell the fortune of your friends, young or old. Be sure to try this:

First write the year of birth. Add age. Add 4. Multiply by 1,000. Subtract 696423. Substitute the letters of the alphabet for the numbers and read your fortune.

TOTO, THE WICKED PRINCE.

How He Was Finally Cured of His Naughty Ways.

Prince Toto was probably the naughtiest little prince there ever was. He kicked and scratched and bit most every one who came near, and became a terror to his nurse and others who waited upon him.

Of course, he was given nearly everything he wished. When he couldn't have what he desired, he became unusually vicious and disagreeable. During bad weather he was at his very worst. Then he would go up to the roof of the castle, where was always stationed a royal astronomer, and command that official to have good weather sent immediately. When the dignified gentleman would explain that that was impossible the naughty prince would pull the astronomer's beard or throw away his cap.

Things came to such a pass, however, that complaints began to reach the king himself. The king was very much shocked at these reports of the prince's misbehavior.

He at once issued a proclamation offering a great reward to any one who would rid his son of such evil traits.

For a time no one appeared, but at last there came to the king an old counsellor, with great long nails, tusks for teeth and long, pointed ears. "I am a genie sent by the good fairy who watches over your kingdom," he explained, in answer to the look of wonderment upon the king's face. "Have no fear; I shall take good care of your son and return him to you completely cured."

So the king finally permitted the giant to take the prince with him. The prince wasn't the least bit willing to go, but whether he would or no, he was forced to seat himself upon the back of a great goose, the giant bestrode another, and in a second's time they were flying swiftly through the air. Toto bug as for dear life, fearful every moment that he would take a bad tumble.

"Don't feel so much like kicking and biting and scratching now, eh?" asked the genie.

After a while they landed near a great lake. Strange to say, across this lake there stretched a very narrow plank.

Toto was made to walk across the lake, the genie walking on the water



Flying Swiftly Through the Air.

beside him and pricking him with his sharp nails when he didn't move fast enough. To poor Toto that bridge seemed like a mere thread, and the distance he had to go more than ten miles.

When his feat was accomplished the giant announced:

"Now we shall pay the old magician a visit. He'll cut off your head and put another one on."

Prince Toto pleaded and cried and grumbled, but all in vain.

When they reached the cave of the magician, the old man came out in response to the genie's call.

"Yes, indeed," said he, "I have bits of boys' heads left; and this little boy is so naughtily that he surely needs another one. I only give the very, very bad boys new heads, you know."

Down on his knees Toto begged to be allowed to keep his own head, promising that never more would he be naughty.

At last the magician listened to his entreaties and let him go.

The genie led Toto back to his father's castle. As they approached it he whispered into the prince's ear:

"Now, remember, if you should become bad again I shall call for you and take you to have your head cut off."

But Toto kept all his promises, and every one wondered at the delightful change which had taken place in the prince who was once so wicked.

A Boy's Discovery.

While a boy near Charlevoix, Mich., was chopping wood for his mother, a few days ago, he came upon a hollow in the log and an oyster can in the hollow. In the can he found 300 silver dollars, and he went about shouting with glee for about an hour or so. Then the money was taken down to the bank and found to be counterfeit. The bogus dollars and the can had been placed in the hollow of the tree long years before, and as the tree grew they were sealed up as tight as a drum. The boy is now looking for an oyster can with good money in it.

A Doubtful Compliment.

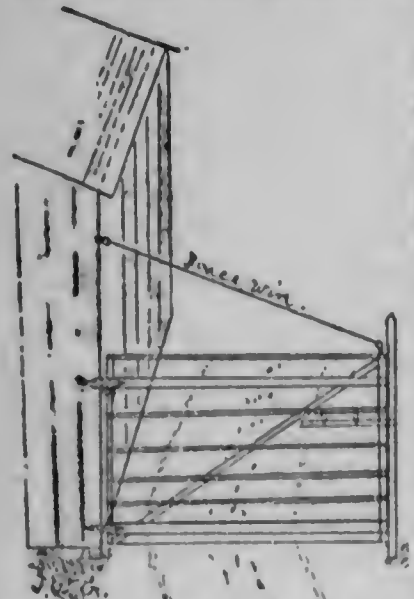
A cyclist in France overtook a peasant with a donkey cart. The peasant was making but little progress, so the benevolent cyclist, putting his left hand against the back of the cart and guiding his machine with the other hand, pushed on hard that the donkey, taking fresh courage, pulled the load successfully up to the top. When the summit was reached the peasant burst into thanks to his benefactor. "It was good of you, indeed, monsieur," he protested. "I should never in the world have got up the hill with only one donkey."



GATE LATCH AND SUPPORT.

One Which Can Be Easily and Cheaply Constructed by the Farmer.

This latch and support may be attached to any style of gate. The latch swings on two wires and the end slips into notch cut in the post. The brace wire runs from the top of the



Gate Latch and Support.

gate as shown in cut to the buildings, or a tall post may be used instead if the gate is a fence away from any buildings. The higher the brace wire, the easier the latch is on the building or post the less strain there will be on it.

TAKING CARE OF HARNESS.

Do Not Let It Get Dirty and Dry as It Will Be Sure to Break.

"There is nothing like leather," but there is nothing like knowing how to keep your leather goods in fine condition. Leather is composed of a mass of fine tendrils, intimately interlocked and entwined. When in good, pliable condition, each tendril is capable of much stretching.

If allowed to become dry and hard, when the leather is subjected to a severe pull, the tendrils break instead of stretching. But this does not mean that leather boots or harness should be kept soaked with oil or dressing. A liberal grease applied in quantity is better.

"All dressings should be applied sparingly," is the sound advice of a saddlery concern. Black oil should always be used on black harness and not neatfoot oil, as the latter will draw out the black dye and leave the harness brown. The black harness faces now on the market make excellent farm harness dressing. They contain the "nourishment" necessary for keeping the harness in good order.

But first, all dirt should be washed off with lukewarm water and ordinary soap. The black fat should then be applied with a cloth, given a short time to penetrate the leather and then rubbed dry with another cloth.

Some make the mistake of oiling without unbuckling the harness. The parts that need nourishment most are under the buckles where the metal causes hardness and brittleness. If people would vary the holes of the harness occasionally it would last much longer.

An objection to neatfoot oil is that it inclines to wash off the beeswax from the stitches, leaving the bare thread, which then soon breaks.

LOW DOWN WAGONS.

One Farmer Who Finds Them Just the Thing for the Farmer.

I would not be without my low down farm wagon for three times its cost, writes a correspondent of *Our Own*. I am using mine every day, hauling feed of all kinds for cattle. They are handy about loading, handy in turning, as you can turn much shorter than can be done with a standard wagon.

Have a steel wheel, wood axle and coupling. This combination makes a wagon that should last for 15 or 20 years. Of course, a low wheel wagon is not the thing for heavy hauling on bad roads. They are intended for farm purposes only.

I would advise anyone on the farm to buy a low wagon with 4-inch tires and 34-inch skids. Mine is a 34-inch skid, but that is too heavy. This kind of wagon will not cut up the field. The draft is bound to be heavier with a standard wagon.

Hogs in Confinement.

Where hogs are kept in confinement it is noticed that they crave foods like charcoal, ashes, rotten wood, etc. It would seem as though such foods were of little value, for when analyzed they show but slight quantities of nutrition. Yet these foods are found to be excellent correctives for the hog's system, especially where large quantities of corn are fed.

In judging the value of land for farm purposes, which judgment would you rather take—that of an old farmer, or an agricultural chemist?

QUALITY OF MANURE.

It is Greatly Affected by the Manner in Which It is Handled.

One important factor is the care given the manure before it is applied to the land. The common way of throwing the manure out in a pile to be tramped in the mud by the stock and leached away by the rains is productive of great loss of plant food. Besides, the fermentation in such a pile is destructive of nitrogen and humus. The Cornell station showed that horse manure thrown in an unsheltered pile lost in six summer months 42 per cent. of its fertilizing elements. The New Jersey station showed that solid and liquid manure mixed lost by exposure in 109 days 61 per cent. of its nitrogen and phosphoric acid each and 61 per cent. of its potash. Such care is certainly wasteful and manure kept under such conditions cannot give very large increased yields. At the same time as the above experiment the Cornell station piled some mixed manure so that fermentation went on slowly, but the pile was not sheltered from rain. Under such condition the loss of constituents was 9.3 per cent. Another pile handled so that it dried without fermentation lost practically nothing. Prof. Freer of the Pennsylvania station showed that it was more economical by \$2.00 per head in a period of six months to allow the manure from fattening steers to accumulate under them for two months at a time than it was to clean the stables daily and deposit in the ordinary way. This saving does not consider the labor involved in hauling the manure. The practice of allowing the manure to accumulate for a time is a practicable one for loose stock if there be plenty of bedding to keep them clean and absorb the liquids. The constant tramping keeps the manure solid and fermentation goes on slowly. However, when the stock is taken off, the stable should be cleaned at once and the manure scattered, for there is soon a big loss of nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

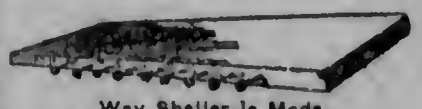
The ideal way of handling manure is to remove it to the field every day and spread on the land, says the *Farmers' Review*. In this way there is little loss by fermentation and what substance is leached out by rain is washed into the soil where it is taken up by the roots, or is chemically combined with other minerals in the soil. For this purpose there is no better way than the using of a manure spreader. It will hold usually all the cleanings for a day and in some cases the cleanings of two or three days may be thrown into the spreader and then knitted out. Farmers everywhere have found the spreader an almost indispensable tool.

However, it is not always convenient to haul out and spread every day. The ground is frequently too soft to go on with a team and wagon, and often the field on which it is wished to apply the manure is occupied by a crop. Under such conditions it becomes necessary to store the manure for some time. Few farmers will go to the expense of building a covered manure pit with cement sides and bottom into which the liquid and solid manure may be kept solid and damp, but every one could have a concave area with cement, or stiff clay, bottom, from which drainage would not take place. Into this the manure could be thrown in a rather deep pile, kept evenly spread, and packed down by the tramping of loose animals or otherwise. The tramping would prevent rapid fermentation and the rains would keep the pile sufficiently moist. It should be said in this connection that an effort should be made to save all the liquids by a liberal use of bedding. The liquids, weight for weight, are twice as valuable as the solids. Whatever method is resorted to for storing the manure should be kept solid and damp and should be hauled to the field and scattered as soon as possible. It should be scattered at once and not be allowed to lie in piles for a week or even months. It should be spread evenly over the ground and here again the spreader will come into good use.

METHOD OF SHELLING CORN.

Simple Device Which Will Do Rapid and Thorough Work.

Where one does not have a regular sheller the best method of shelling corn that I have seen is to drive the edge of a fence plank full of nails, letting the heads extend out one-half or three-fourths of an inch. The plank



Way Sheller is Made.

can be laid across a tub or box and used as a seat, says *Prairie Farmer*, and the corn be shelled very rapidly by rubbing across it.

RURAL JOTTINGS.

Every question that is pertinent to use man is most likely important to another.

With prices for nitrogen going up the thing to do is to put down more seed of clover and peas.

The more crooked people are in their dealings with you, the straighter you should try to be. If nothing else pays the contrast will.

A farmer writes us that they got in their hay on the eight-hour system—that is, eight hours before dinner and eight hours after.

No human power can help a farmer who, at this season has no vegetable except potatoes. We can pick any of 15 things from the garden at any time. What do people live in the country for?

Gideon and His Three Hundred

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 17, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Judges 7:9-23. Memory Verse 17:18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Ye shall not fear them; for the Lord your God he shall fight for you."—Isaiah 35:22.

TITLE.—The Period of the Judges lasted, according to our Bible margins, 410 years, B. C. 145-1045 (including 210 and Samuel). Gideon lived about the middle of this period. Many scholars make the period shorter, and place it later. The question is unsettled.

PLACE.—The broad valley of Jezreel, which extends from the plain of Esdraelon southeast to the Jordan. The southern part of Galilee. The rest of the 200 was by the Well Harod, 13 miles from the Jordan, and ten miles south of Nazareth. In this region took place the great battle in which Saul and his sons were slain (1 Sam. 31:1-13).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Period of the Judges.—The book of Judges is a collection of records belonging to the period between the death of Joshua and the birth of Samuel, a period of 280 years according to our common chronology. But if we add together the numbers given in Judges they amount to 410 years. For this and other reasons it is entirely probable that "the oppressions and deliverances were not successive, but, in part, synchronous. There were, in fact, without exception, local struggles; and it is not only conceivable, but highly probable, that while one part of the land was enjoying security under its judge other tribes were groaning under the foreign yoke."—Prof. Moore. While several of the events were thus occurring at the same time in different parts of the land, in other cases the judges ruled practically over the whole. "The judges formed temporary heads in particular centers, or over particular groups of tribes,—Barak, in the north of Israel, Gideon, in the center, Jephthah, on the east of Jordan, Samson, in the extreme southwest."—Driver.

The Moral Decline.—At the close of a long period of peace and prosperity the people had degenerated morally. Business transactions with the Canaanites,—transactions which often required the performance of religious rites,—made it easy not to realize the difference between them. They were attracted by the easy morals of the heathen.

The Cry from the Depths.—In their great distress the people began to repent and cry unto the Lord for help. A prophet was sent to show them that their trouble was on account of their sins (Judg. 6:7-10).

The Answer.—God Raises Up Gideon.—Gideon belonged to the tribe of Manasseh. His father's name was Joash and lived at Ophrah, not far from Shechem. He was a man of highly noble person, and a noble race, like the son of a king, and whose brothers "each one resembled the children of a king" (Judg. 8:18). He was a man of strong common sense, a patriot, a true lover of God, cautious, modest, brave, and enthusiastic. The signs of the fleece (Judg. 6:36-40), says Ewald, illustrate Gideon's own character: warm and zealous, while all around were indifferent and cold; calm and cool, when all around were excited. Gideon was probably a middle-aged man at this time, for he had a son of his own almost grown up (Judg. 8:20).

The Sifting of the Army.—Gideon proclaimed: "Whoever is fearful and afraid, let him depart." In view of the fearful odds against them two-thirds of the army turned back, leaving only 10,000 soldiers.

Still there were too many for the purpose. The second sieve was woven of alertness, quick wit, self-control, vigorous strength, boldness. The test was through their way of drinking in the near presence of the enemy.

In order to understand the test we must see clearly the circumstances. Gideon's army was on one side of the stream, and the enemy on the other, and bow near some scouting parties might be was unknown, for the reeds and shrubs along the banks afforded ample cover for hostile ambushes. Those who bowed down, drinking headlong, did not appreciate their position or the foe.

The Victory by the Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.—Va. 9:23. The Encouragement.—Va. 9:15. Everything was now ready, except a new breathing of courage and faith. To accomplish this Gideon and his officer went early in the night into the camp of the Midianites sleeping in the security of their numbers. Listening near a tent, they heard a man telling to his comrade a dream from which he had just awakened. Compare with v. 13 the translation and annotation of the Polyehrome Bible. "I dreamed that a cake of barley griddle-bread,—a kind of flat, round, hard-baked, ash-cake, representing the Israelite peasantry—was rolling hither and thither through the camp of Midian, and it came to a tent and struck it and turned it upside down." The men interpreted the dream as meaning the overthrow of Midian by Israel.

Practical Points.

The story of Gideon does not teach that he cares nothing for means adapted to the end. Gideon had faith, but he used his forces in the best way, and selected the 300 because of their adaptation to the special service required.

In the Christian warfare the trumpet express our power of speaking for God. The lamps are our character, and example, lighted by God's grace, and shining for men; and the pitchers represent our capacity of receiving the truth and the spirit of God.

PUBLIC HAS RIGHT TO KNOW.

Truthful Labels on Canned Goods Is a Requisite.

Determined effort is being made by the manufacturers of canned goods throughout the country to induce the secretary of agriculture to defer the enforcement of the provision of the pure food act which requires the label on canned goods to state "the substance of the product and the place of manufacture." The chief argument used in making the appeal is that the manufacturers have already had printed labels, costing at least \$500,000, that would be lost by the enforcement of the act.

The argument of the canners will not hold. They have had ample notice of the operation of the law and all of its provisions, and it must be their loss if they have not made preparations for observing the federal act. Incidentally, the fact that their present labels do not meet the requirements of the law, in other words, do not state in substance the contents of the can, is the best argument in the world for the destruction of the labels and the printing of new ones that will give the customer some substantial hint of what he is buying. The time is past when a manufacturer can mix a little water and glucose and label it "Pure Vermont Maple Syrup," or pass canned rabbit off for "Select Canned Chicken." The man or woman who buys "Choice Canned Veal" wants some assurance that the can is not filled with goat meat or something less palatable. When the purchaser pays the price for a big tin of "York State Apples" he does not want to be so disturbed and angered by opening it to find it filled with parodies on the original Garden of Eden fruit.

The label question is a simple one. If the manufacturers have supplies of them that do not meet all of the requirements of the federal law, the defect may be remedied by the use of "stickers" supplying the omissions. If the labels were prepared for the deception of the customer, they should have never been used at all and the sooner they are destroyed the better for all concerned. In the matter of canned goods, most of the Americans are from Missouri.

No Chesterfield.

A Christian Scientist of Boston was praising the late Earl of Dunmore.

"Lord Dunmore," he said, "was a good Christian Scientist and a good man. Tall and robust and simple, I can see him still with his short gray beard and his kind face. His only fault—a fault due to his aristocratic upbringing, no doubt—was the exaggerated value that he set upon correctness. He insisted in correctness in eating, in dress, in everything."

"At a dinner in Beacon street last year I heard him tell a story about an incorrect self-made man, or 'nouveau riche,' as he called him."

"This man was dressing one night to go out. His wife bustled into the room before he started, to look him over."

"'Hut, George,' she said, reproachfully, 'aren't you going to wear your diamond studs to the banquet?'"

"'No. What's the use?' George growled. 'My napkin would hide 'em, anyway.'"—New Orleans States.

Lacked Courage.

Mike Matoney's wife was an invalid, and the doctor had been doing all sorts of things for her; changing the medicine so often that poor Mike's income would scarcely reach and make both ends meet; and at last the doctor said that his wife must go to a warmer climate.

Mike listened to that advice for several months, and finally when October came, the doctor told Mike, one Saturday evening after all of his wife's wages had been spent that his wife positively must be sent "to a warmer climate without delay."

Mike left the room for a few minutes, and when he returned, he was wiping his eyes with his left hand, while with his right hand he brought an axe which he gave to the physician, saying:

"I hate to do it, Doc. You please do it for me."

Better Than Two.

The foreman of a railway construction gang engaged on a spur near Philadelphia was approached not long since by an Irishman of the gang, who asked about a job for his brother Dennis.

"He's just as good a man as me-sell," said Mike. "Can't ye fix him here?"

"I guess so," responded the foreman. "Send him here to-morrow morning."

"Whole I'm about it," continued the Celt, "I'd like to put in a word for me other brother, Malachi."

"Is he a good man, too?"

"Me fri'nd," said the Irishman, expressively, "Malachi's a better man than me-sell an' Dennis put together."

"In that case," said the foreman with a grin, "tell Malachi to come; and you and Dennis can look for other jobs."—Harper's Magazine.

Clyde Fitch's Advice.

At a dinner given in his honor in New York not long ago, Clyde Fitch told of the advice he once gave an aspiring young novelist who worried him with his books. "It appears that the embryo Fitching was better qualified to 'sell shoes' than to write novels. One day he came to Mr. Fitch in a great state of mind, he declared; 'No, one will read my manuscripts. There is a conspiracy of silence against me.' 'Sold it,' advised Mr. Fitch. 'Saturday Evening Post.'"

1855 Berea College 1907-8

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organs, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollor Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including (\$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.15.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week. On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the fall term is September 11, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE, BERE A, KENTUCKY

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who use it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel, and a double paper that is worth more to the mountain people, than any other dollar paper in the world.—How does it come to be so? It is a word that is led out of the world. The knife and the citizen for one dollar. That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full program. Put on page 4.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Blumore.

Part 6.—Love as a Factor in Teaching.

In this article Prof. Blumore goes on with his remarks on love, as a teacher should show it, discussing pupils who have been falling behind others of their age.

If time will possibly permit it is better not to put these grown-ups in classes with the little ones. They will be more comfortable and advance more rapidly by themselves. Much of the work given the little ones they do not need and are embarrassed by it. The teacher's manner to the children is not suited to them, they need to be addressed according to their age rather than their advancement in learning. Besides it is absurd to have them going over little sentences about dogs and cats, tops and dolls and the hundred other trifles that are perfectly suited to the children. Paul's statement expresses it admirably, "When I was a child I thought as a child, I spoke as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." Give them something suited to their age and manner of thinking and let them work it out giving such help as they need. By all means let them recite by themselves.

Also they should be constantly reminded that they are "catching up." In fact the whole process of their learning is "catching up" knowledge that should have been acquired long ago. If a belated one is strong in some one branch let him devote as much time as he likes to it for a while. It will be a great day when it can be said, "John is as good in arithmetic, or in reading, as any one of his age." This gives him a sure footing and all that is necessary now is to tell him he must bring up other studies. A little reflection will show that this is not only good common sense but that it is sound pedagogy.

A little knowledge of what has been done by some of these cases of arrested education should be a great stimulus to any teacher and he can be glad of an opportunity to extend a helping hand to any within his reach.

One of the best County Superintendents the writer has ever known is fond of encouraging backward ones by telling his own experience. His schooling began as the result of an accident that left him a cripple for several months when he was sixteen years of age. The father was not in favor of education, he would teach the boy to work. But when work was out of the question and the boy begged to go to school his wish was granted. What a revelation it was! He looked with wonder and envy at boys of his own age who could read like a "house afire," could work hard "sums" and who "rattled" off big words, such as "cancellation," "longitude and time," "allegation medial," and "dioded-mals." How ashamed he was of his ignorance! Could he ever acquire such knowledge? However he applied himself with all his might and made such strides that when he was recovered of his injury there was no keeping him out of school. He was willing to work hard in vacation but when school opened his father was practically compelled to yield.

The result was that in four years he took the County Examination and came out triumphant with a third class certificate. Could it be possible that he was now equipped to teach a district school? He could scarcely believe it yet there was the proof, signed by the County Superintendent and his fellow examiners. He secured a school, taught it to the satisfaction of the district and with the money earned went away to school. This he did repeatedly until he was the leading teacher in the county. His specialty was encouraging boys and girls who had never had a "chance." While still under thirty he was elected to the County Superintendency, and by all accounts did the most efficient work ever known in that community. Had he been put with the little ones to keep pace with them no such record could have been made.

Two other county superintendents are known to the writer who learned

to read after they were eighteen and earned certificates before they were twenty-one. One of the brightest young lawyers of the state came to "College" when he was seventeen and was put in a primary grade. Four years served to complete the "common branches" and three more, interspersed with teaching, to graduate from a higher course.

Many other like cases could be given but these are sufficient to show what can be done and to point the way toward its accomplishment. All will not do "equally well but every one should be given a chance to make the most of his time and talents.

Another class needing a large amount of sympathy consists of those who are very poor and in consequence lack the necessities of school life, namely, books and clothing. The only thing such children can have in abundance is love and they ought not to be deprived of that too. It is often denied them.

The district school is and should be the most democratic institution in our country. Here the rich and the poor meet on equal terms. They sit side by side, study the same lessons and receive the same instruction. Each one stands upon his own merits without regard to the kind of clothes he wears or the wealth or social standing of his parents. The talent of the poor boy whether in the chess or on the playground is respected equally with that of the rich. Real success has to be won by the boy upon either poverty or wealth. It depends upon industry, perseverance and nobility of character. These cannot be bought with money nor can the poor be deprived of them because of their poverty.

If certain very poor children lack books it is the teacher's duty to see that they are supplied. This requires tact. The poor are often extremely sensitive and will quickly repel any proposition that appears to reflect upon their poverty. The children may be told to ask their parents to supply them with certain books. If after a reasonable time they are not forthcoming it will be best to call upon the parents and kindly suggest that the children should have these books. If they should frankly admit they are too poor to buy them and their surroundings bear out their statement some offer of assistance may be made. It may not be necessary or wise to use the district funds for the whole amount. It is better for people to help themselves as far as possible. There are not many people in the country so reduced that they cannot afford the small sum necessary for school books.

If the children are kept at home for want of clothing it is a still more delicate matter. If the teacher is friendly and appears to take a real interest in the little ones the mother will admit that they lack suitable clothing. The matter may then be fully discussed and the wisest course chosen. The one great point should be adhered to, the children must be in school.

While we are caring for the little ones and for those who have advanced to the second and third grades, the ones who are behind and pupils who lack books and clothing, we must not forget the bright and fortunate pupils. Some one may say they can take care of themselves. But that would not be right. They are entitled to their share of attention and affection no less than the others. It is sometimes urged that they will keep up anyway whether they have the teacher's assistance or not. Very likely they would but the fact that they keep up does not relieve the teacher from the discharge of his duty to them. If they do well without assistance they will do much better with it. What farmer would neglect his best stock to give all his time and care to that which is less promising?

THE HOME

TWO SOUPS

Hot vegetable soups are among the best dishes for the housemother to give her hungry brood for supper, when they come home from school on a rainy day. The thick soups, often called chowders, contain the most nourishment. One of the most easily made and most appreciated on a cold night is

POTATO CHOWDER:-

Cut a couple of slices of bacon into small pieces and fry out in an iron kettle. Into the kettle slice thin two large onions and stir until a cream but do not brown or burn. Next add a quart of thinly sliced potatoes and a very small piece of red pepper, and cover with hot water. Cook slowly until very soft. Add 1 quart of milk and make soup for the family. Season

pepper. Stir two table-spoons of flour smooth with cold milk and add to the boiling soup. Let boil two or three minutes, then serve.

CORN CHOWDER:-

Corn chowder is made in the same way as potato chowder by adding a can of corn to the potatoes and onion at the same time the milk is added. Only one table-spoon of flour will then be needed for the thickening.

THICKENED MILK:-

Another good cold weather dish is the old-fashioned thickened milk. Stir smooth with cold milk one teaspoonful of salt and six table-spoonsful of flour. Pour this slowly into one quart of scalded milk, stirring all the time to keep from burning. Let cook slowly on back of stove for five minutes and then serve with milk or canned fruit.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Trouble in Tobacco Districts Likely—Frankfort in Darkness.

The hourbon stock yards at Louisville were swept by fire Tuesday night, a loss of \$200,000 being caused. Four people were hurt in fighting the flames and twenty carloads of cattle were burned.

Signs of trouble over the pooling of the tobacco crop in this state are appearing. Night riders have been at work in several of the tobacco counties, and the barn of William Green, a grower of Daviess County who refused to pool his tobacco, was burned late last week. The situation in that county is becoming serious, the farmers who have not pooled are said to be arming themselves, and a big meeting of these men has been called for Saturday. The "army of peace" has disbanded and the members have returned to their homes. One success of the association was noted. The Stemming Tobacco District Association closed a deal with the Imperial Tobacco Company for the 1907 crop of five counties. The average price to be paid is eight and a fraction cents and the manufacturer will pay about \$1,250,000 to the growers of the district. The plan to plant no Burley tobacco next year was very generally endorsed, and it now looks as if there might be no crop of any importance in this state next year.

Mrs. Edmund Kirby Smith, the widow of Gen. Kirby Smith, who was in command of the Confederate forces in the battle of Richmond, near here, died Saturday at Seawee, Tenn.

Mrs. Robert Kirtley and M. Black of near Mt. Sterling, were arrested in connection with the investigation of the death of the Mrs. Kirtley's husband, probably from poison.

Fully one thousand members of the Kentucky Grange, United Country Veterans, held their annual convention at Powee Valley beginning last Thursday.

The annual state convention of the Student Military Volunteers was held last week in Lexington, with good attendance.

James W. Huddy, a wealthy farmer living near Red House, Madison County, was killed Friday while working in a quarry overhanging the getting out of a stone. A huge stone fell on him, killing him instantly.

Frankfort was in total darkness Sunday night as a result of the breaking down of the electric light plant. All the street lights went out, and many people who had electric lights in their homes were also left without light. Many of the streets were in such bad condition that people could not reach the churches for the evening services.

WHISKEY PETITION WIT'DRAWN

New One Being Circulated—No Question As to Plan to Have Richmond Made Wet.

The petition for separate local option election in the county and city lodged with County Judge Turpin a month ago, were withdrawn Monday in Judge Turpin's court, by the whiskey men who had put the petition in circulation. While no reasons were given for their withdrawal, it is believed to be on account of so many illegal signatures to the first petition and other irregularities.

The whiskey men have begun obtaining signatures to an entirely new petition and all persons who sign must understand now the exact object of the petition, no matter what other claim is made for it, viz: To get another vote in the city of Richmond separate from a vote in the county with the hope of carrying Richmond wet and reopening the saloons within the next few months. The whiskey men think they have a right to another election on the same day in the city and county. Of course, the county would go dry overwhelmingly, but it would be a tight race in Richmond and hence all friends of temperance and law and order are warned to keep their names off this petition so as to prevent an election within the next three years.

This warning is issued on the authority of Madison County Law and Order League and it should be sufficient to prevent every true friend of local option from plunging the county and city into a heated contest which might result in Richmond going wet and reopen the saloons so as to deluge the county with intoxicating liquor again. C. E. Woods, Mayor, Richmond, Ky.

A REQUEST

Will any of the housekeepers who are readers of The Citizen please send me some of their favorite recipes? I wish to have them for use in a cook book we are preparing. We do not want "fancy dishes" but just the plain everyday things that your family enjoy. Send them to Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page.)

unwise one in the first place, as the unions did not have enough money for a long fight, and the officers tried to keep them from quitting.

Under the new law in Tennessee the saloons were completely shut up in Knoxville and in Bristol, beginning November 1. In the last days of October carloads of liquors were shipped out of the state, and in both cities whiskey could be bought almost at your own price.

A town in Russia Turkestan, almost on the other side of the earth, was destroyed by a landslide, and several hundred people were killed, being buried alive.

President Roosevelt went to Oyster Bay to vote on Tuesday and returned to Washington the same night.

The national W. C. T. U. convention will meet in Nashville November 2, and it is expected that 1,000 delegates will attend the meeting.

Representatives of the Central American Governments will meet at a peace conference to be held in Washington November 11. It is hoped that as a result wars between the nations represented will be prevented and that internal revolutions will become things of the past.

STATE DEVELOPMENT

The Sixth Annual State Convention which will be held in Louisville November 19, 20 and 21 will probably surpass in interest any event of the sort ever held in Kentucky. Stronome efforts are being put forth by the local committee of Arrangements in Louisville and the members of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Development Association, in connection with the investigation of the death of the Mrs. Kirtley's husband, probably from poison.

Invitations are daily being sent to the well known speakers on all topics of interest throughout the country and the latest acceptance received is from the Hon. James H. McCreary, former Governor, as it well known, has devoted considerable time and energy in the United States Senate to the subject of the Panama Canal and he has therefore, connected with the convention on the subject of the Panama Canal and its effect on the Trade and Industries of the Southern States.

Much work is being done by the committees on invitation and delegates. Through the state, hundreds of prominent men have been urged to take a part in the work of securing a proper representation on the floor of the convention from each county and a gratifying interest has been shown

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Eggs, per doz.—20c.
Butter, per lb.—15-25c.
Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$0.50-\$1.00
Potatoes, Sweet, per bu.—\$1.00-\$1.20
Apples, per bu.—\$1.50-\$2.00
Turnips, per bu.—50c.
Cabbage, per lb.—2c.
Chickens, on foot, per lb.—10c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb.—12½c.
Chestnuts, per bu.—\$3.20.
Hickory nuts, per bu.—\$30.75-\$1.00.
Walnuts, per bu.—40-50c.
Butternuts, per bu.—75c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Nov. 6.
Extra good steers \$ 5 (9) 5.25
Light shipping steers 4 50 5.00
Choice butcher steers 4 25 4.75
Fair to good " 3 65 4.15
Common to medium do 3 3 3.50
Choice butcher heifers 3 50 4.25
Fair to good do do 3 3 3.50
Com. to med. do do 2 50 3.00
Choice butcher cows 3 50 4
Fair to good do do 3 10 3.50
Com. to med. do do 2 25 3
Canners 1 2 2.25
Choice feeders 4 4 4.25
Med. to good do 3 50 4.00
Com. and rough do 3 3 3.50
Good to ext. stock steers 3 50 4
Fair to good do do 3 3 3.50
Com. to med. do do 2 50 3.00
Good to ex stock heifers 3 3 3.50
Com. to med. do do 2 50 3
Good to extra oxen 4 25 4.75
Med. to good do 3 4 4
Good to extra bulls 3 00 3.50
Fair to good bulls 2 50 3.00
Choice veal calves 6 25 6.75
Fair to good do 4 00 5.00
Coarse, heavy calves 2 50 3.50
Choice milch cows 85 40
Com. to med. do 25 30
Plain common do do 10 20

HOOS.

Choice p. & b 200-300 lbs. 6 10 6.20
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs. 6 20
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs. 6 20
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs. 5 50 5.70
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs. 5 25 5.50
Roughs, 160 to 300 lbs. 3 50 5.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to ch. fat sheep 3 75 4 00

A New Addition To Berea

A NEW STREET

Lots For Sale in Best Part of Town at only \$100. Terms to suit purchaser. Two houses of four and eight rooms at reasonable prices.

B. P. AMBROSE & SON,

Box 11a Berea, Ky.

Fair to good sheep	3 00	3 50	Eight foot, 6 by 8, firsts, 50 cents.
Common sheep	2 00	3 00	Eight foot, 6 by 8, culls, 25 cents.
Butts	7 00	7 25	
Choice butcher lambs	4 50	5 00	
Choice spring lambs	6 00	6 50	
Seconds	5 00	5 25	
Culls and tail-ends	2 00	4 00	
Good native ewes	5 50	6 00	

Spokes

Prices paid by Standard Wheel Co. at Berea, for black or shell bark hickory spokes, split or sawed.

Per

Thous.

First size, A and B grade,	\$ 16 00
First size, C grade,	9 00
First size, D grade,	7 00
Second size, A and B grade,	21 00
Second size, C grade,	12 00
Second size, D grade,	9 00
Third size, A and B grade,	25 00
Third size, C grade,	12 00
Fourth size, A and B grade,	30 00

MADISON MARKET

Nov. 5.—Monday was a very busy day at Madison County Stock yards. About 2500 cattle on the market, a big crowd, and everybody seemed busy, but market was slow, and prices from 25 to 50 cents lower than last count, owing to condition of fat cattle market and to approaching election. Consequently about a third of the cattle were left unsold. There was quite a decline in price of mules, horses and all kinds of stock.

Tan Bark

Price at the depot at Berea, per cord, \$7 00.

Ties

Prices at the depot at Berea.
Eight and a half feet long, 6 by 8, firsts, 53 cents.
Eight and a half feet long, 6 by 8, culls, 23 cents.



To Educate Your Children!

This coiled cottage, four rooms, with stoves, tables, chairs and bedsteads. MAY BE RENTED FOR \$10 A TERM. Other dwellings of various sizes and for very reasonable prices. Address

T. J. OSBORNE, Berea, Ky.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. It is our purpose to

Deal Justly and Liberally With All.

Your Account Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

THE Berea National Bank

Capital \$25,000.00 Surplus \$1,500.00

S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

I AM THE MAN WHO SELLS THE LAND.

Berea Town Property, Improved and Unimproved.

One cottage left in west end \$450.
Three lots left in west end, an acre in each lot \$100 each.
One eight room two story frame building, all plastered.
Chimney, two grates, good eastern 12 by 12, lot 100 by 800, fruit trees, wood house, barn, etc. \$2,500.
A nice cottage with three lots on Walnut Meadow Pike \$1,500.
One new house and lot, good water, barn, on Jackson st. \$1,000.
I have a farm of 43 acres, small box house, 1-2 miles west of Berea, price \$1,200. A great bargain for anyone.
Fifty one acres on Berea and Big Hill Pike, ¼ miles from Berea \$25.00 per acre.

Any One Wanting Property of Any Kind Call and See Me. I Can Supply Your Needs.

J. P. BICKNELL.

REAL ESTATE AGENT and MERCHANT.

CASH TO BE PLENTY

INCREASE OF BANK NOTE CIRCULATION SEEMS CERTAIN.

MUCH GOLD ON THE WAY

Comptroller Ridgely's Plan Generally Approved by Bankers—Cortelyou Disposed to Help Cotton Movement.

New York. — Indications that the available supply of cash would be materially increased within a short time, both by imports of gold and the increase of the bank note circulation, and that the movement of cotton and grain crops would be facilitated in every way possible with the result of increasing our credits abroad, were the salient features of Thursday's financial situation.

It seemed to be recognized everywhere that the acute stage of the crisis was over and that all that remained was to obtain sufficient cash to resume currency payments upon a broad scale and thus to restore conditions prevailing before the crisis. The shipments of gold made in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, brought up the total import movement within the past week to \$23,750,000. As the amount of gold will afford a basis of credit to four times the amount, or about \$95,000,000, it will in itself afford much relief to the existing pressure.

Ridgely's Plan Liked.

The prompt response of the national banks throughout the country to the suggestion of Comptroller Ridgely that they should employ their United States bonds as largely as possible to secure circulation and substitute other bonds for those pledged against deposits of public money, promises a considerable increase in the available stock of currency. The estimates of an increase in the bank note circulation of \$20,000,000 is considered well within the probabilities. It will require time, however, in some cases for the banks to obtain proper bonds to substitute for their United States bonds.

Mr. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City bank, made the fruitful suggestion that the savings banks would at once improve the general situation if they would sell their holdings of United States bonds to the national banks. Even in cases where they do not care to sell, it is believed that they will lend their bonds to the national banks, as has often been done in the past.

Helping Cotton Movement.

Interest continues to center in the movement of the cotton crop from New Orleans and other southern points, which is so essential to provide bills against the imports of gold. Secretary Cortelyou, according to Washington dispatches, was disposed to increase deposits of public funds in the southern banks as rapidly as such funds became available. This will supply the banks with the stock of currency so much needed to handle the cotton crop and will enable them to await with less embarrassment than otherwise the arrival of their cotton bills in Europe and the bringing back of the gold.

The committee of New Orleans bankers which is in Washington has suggested that the New York banks can ease the situation by giving the southern banks credit for checks in foreign banks, forwarded as soon as they receive telegraphic advices of the amounts. This will enable the southern banks to check against such balances in payment of collections and in making remittances to interior banks throughout the country.

To Reopen Oklahoma Banks.

Guthrie, Okla. — Four hundred bankers, representing the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Banking associations, agreed Thursday night on a plan to reopen all banks early next week.

San Antonio Bank Suspends.

San Antonio, Tex. — The West Texas Bank & Trust company of this city closed its doors under a temporary suspension of business Thursday and is now in the hands of the state commissioner of insurance and banking. The suspension is attributed to the tightness of the money market and the refusal of northern and eastern bankers to ship cash.

The West Texas Bank & Trust company is one of the principal banking institutions of San Antonio. According to G. B. Moore, president, the company will soon be in condition to resume business.

On Pilgrimage to Holy Land.

South Freeport, Me. — The yacht Klondike, with about 60 members of the Holy Obed and Co colony at Shiloh on board and a crew of 20, sailed Thursday for the Holy Land. Among the number was Charles E. Iford, who is known as "Moses" and who, during the absence of the leader, Rev. Frank W. Sandford, has been in charge of the colony. It is understood many of the disciples will remain at one of the colonies in Palestine, where Mr. Sandford is supposed to be located.

Rich St. Louis Man Dies.

Rutland, Vt. — Huntington Smith, a wealthy resident of St. Louis and a member of various clubs in that city, died in his summer home in Castleton, near here Thursday night, following a stroke of apoplexy.

Governors Agree on Rail Rates.

Atlanta, Ga. — After a session lasting nearly all day, Govs. Glenn, of North Carolina; Cooper, of Alabama; and Smith, of Georgia, reached a complete agreement on the question of railroad rates within their states.

RAILWAY STRIKE IMPENDING

EMPLOYEES' UNION IN ENGLAND VOTES TO QUIT.

Some Hope That Lloyd-George May Avert Trouble—Railroads Blame Socialism.

London. — Notwithstanding the powerful influences that have been at work for some time past in the hope of averting trouble in the British railroad world, there seems to be but little probability of preventing a strike which will have the most serious consequences to the traveling public and the men and companies involved, as well as to commercial interests generally.

The action taken Friday by the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in passing a resolution to call a general strike, leaves little or no hope for a favorable outcome. This society always has been looked upon as one of the most conservative of the labor unions, and its leader, Richard Bell, M. P., has been noted for his efforts to prevent strikes and for his utterances in favor of the rights of capital as well as the rights of the working man.

While there is a long list of alleged grievances, the principal one has turned on recognition of the union, and this the railroad companies, whose chief spokesman is Lord Claud Hamilton, are determined not to concede. The general strike, however, under the rules of the society and the requirements of the law, cannot take place for some weeks. In the meantime there is a remote hope that the efforts of David Lloyd-George, who, with the influence of his high position, as president of the board of trade, has been working strenuously to bring about a settlement, will be successful.

The railroads charge that the present agitation is due to the growth of socialism and curiously enough, while this idea was being voiced by Lord Claud Hamilton Friday night in a declaration that socialism was "irreligious and immoral in its teachings," Mr. Lloyd-George was averring in his address that socialism was "a bogey of to-day introduced to frighten the unwary" and that there was no danger but a "certain advantage in socialism inasmuch as it stirred the people to think."

EDITOR HARDEN ACQUITTED.

Gen. Count Von Moltke Beaten in Berlin Libel Suit.

Berlin. — Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft, was acquitted Tuesday on the charge of defamation of character brought by Gen. Count Kuno von Moltke, former military governor of Berlin. Gen. von Moltke was condemned to bear the costs of the trial.

The scenes in court when the verdict was rendered were as dramatic as any ever witnessed in a Berlin courtroom. Harden's victory gathers double emphasis from the fact that the court not only declared Herr Harden's statements in the Zukunft true, but affirmed that their publication was justified on the specific grounds alleged.

The verdict, while not confirming the charge that Count von Moltke is a man of morbidly abnormal propensities, inferentially confirms Harden's other charges—namely, that Moltke, with Eulenberg, Hohenau, Lecomte and other high-placed personages belonging to Prince Eulenberg's coterie of mystics and occultists, formed a vicious circle surrounding the throne and wielding through Eulenberg a powerful influence upon the emperor in one case it positively enabled the emissary of a foreign government, Lecomte, to obtain information perilous to the vital interests of Germany.

JUDGE GROSSCUP ARRESTED.

Accepts Service and Gives Bond on Charleston Indictment.

Chicago. — E. H. Slover, sheriff of Cook county, came to Chicago Wednesday and arrested Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court on a charge of manslaughter, contained in indictments returned at Charleston, Ill., as a result of the fatal wreck last summer on the Charleston-Mt. Vernon interurban line, of which Judge Grosscup is a director.

Simultaneously warrants were served on Francis S. Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal company; Marshall E. Sampson, receiver for the Union Traction company, and Arthur W. Underwood, all directors in the interurban company and indicted on the same charge. Each gave bonds amounting to \$5,000.

Life Convict Kills Guard.

Rawlins, Wyo. — A convict named A. Eckard, serving a life sentence, Friday shot and killed Ed Samuelson, day cellhouse keeper, at the state penitentiary, in an attempt to escape. Eckard had a pistol and a stick of dynamite and when Samuelson opened his cell, the prisoner shot him dead. Eckard then tried to dynamite the outside door and, falling in this, shot and killed himself.

Surgery for Backward Pupils.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Surgery may be resorted to to brighten the minds of backward pupils in the Pittsburg public schools. It is planned to have physicians perform operations on pupils who are behind in their lessons.

Weston is Ahead of Schedule.

Houston. — Edward Pryson Weston, who is walking from Portland, Me., to Chicago, repeating the trip he made 10 years ago, arrived here at 5:20 o'clock Thursday night, 40 minutes ahead of his schedule time.

THE BALLOON RACE.



As Viewed Every Day by Mr. Householder.

HELD FOR LETTER THEFTS

INFORMATION IS STOLEN FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY SIMS.

Miss McLean, His Stenographer, and A. B. Gerde, Charged with Conspiracy.

Chicago. — Peeping through a skylight just above her desk, a federal secret service operative saw Miss Etta L. McLean, trusted stenographer, surreptitiously copying the contents of a letter from United States District Attorney Sims to Attorney General Bonaparte.

Miss McLean a little later, having been arrested, produced the letter from the self-same receptacle, while in the office of her employer, Mr. Sims.

At the same time she confessed to having stolen another letter written to the attorney general several weeks ago. Both communications related to the John R. Walsh bank case. Miss McLean, in her fearful confession, implicated as her accomplice Alexander B. Gerde, with whom she has been living.

From the secret service detective who witnessed the stocking episode it was learned that Gerde had gone to Mr. Walsh's office in the Grand Central railway depot and, presumably, tried to negotiate for the sale of the first letter.

All this was brought out Friday afternoon at the hearing of Miss McLean and Gerde before United States Commissioner Mark A. Fote. They had been arrested by government officers on the previous evening. At the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry the two were sent to the county jail in default of \$5,000 bonds.

The charge against the couple is conspiracy to steal and also against the woman the actual theft of the letters. For the conspiracy charge the penalty may be two years in the penitentiary and for the second charge the penalty may be five years, with the addition of a \$10,000 fine in either case.

BOLD FIGHT BY MUTINEERS.

Crew of Russian Destroyer Battle with Four Other Vessels.

Vladivostok. — An exciting little naval battle took place in this harbor Wednesday between the mutinous crew of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer and their loyal comrades. The mutineers were finally subdued, but not before a number of men had been killed or wounded.

The mutinous boat is the Skory, and she gave fight to the gunboat Manduchur, the destroyers Garasov, Smely and Serdita and the garrison of one of the harbor forts manned by the Twelfth regiment of artillery. The Skory soon was overwhelmed and she had to be beached to save her from sinking.

DYNAMITE IN TRUNK EXPLODES.

Blast in Pittsburg Depot Seriously Injures Two Men.

Pittsburg, Pa. — A panic among about 300 persons in the Union station was narrowly averted Friday when a terrific explosion occurred in the baggage room under the waiting room. A quantity of dynamite packed in a checked trunk was set off, presumably by concussion due to handling the trunk.

James Lyons, a baggage assessor, and David Chappell, a porter, were seriously but not fatally injured. Charles Finch was arrested.

Girl in Men's Clothes Arrested.

Rankaree, Ill. — After traveling around attired in man's clothes for six weeks, a girl, giving her name as Rosa Moore of Newark, O., was arrested Friday. She said she wore male attire for convenience.

Diphtheria in Kankakee Asylum.

Kankakee, Ill. — Ten male inmates and one woman nurse are sick of diphtheria at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane and two cottages are quarantined. The cases, with one exception, are mild.

BANK CASHIER A SUICIDE.

Official of First National, Chariton, Ia., Kills Self.

Des Moines, Ia. — Frank Crocker, cashier of the First National Savings bank, of Chariton, committed suicide early Thursday. His daughter found him dead in bed. He had taken morphine.

The bank is believed to be in good shape.

Worry over losses sustained in alleged use of Modern Woodmen funds is believed to be the cause. Crocker left a note saying:

"I can't bear this strain any longer."

Crocker was once grand treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America, and held a national office in that order at the time of his death.

Chariton is a town of 5,000 inhabitants, 100 miles from Des Moines.

National Bank Examiner H. M. Rostwick is in charge of the bank. Crocker, before killing himself, addressed a note to Mr. Rostwick, whose visit was expected. This note explained briefly that the bank was overextended and requested the examiner to take immediate charge. The bank has a capital stock of \$50,000, a surplus of \$50,000, and carried about \$900,000 in deposits.

The other banks of Chariton are entirely unaffected by the closing of the First National. The bank of Russell, Ia., a private institution of Russell, Ia., of which Crocker was president, also closed its doors temporarily.

MOUNTAIN Buries Village.

Karatagh, in Bokhara, Is Overwhelmed by Landslide.

Tashkend, Russian Turkistan. — The little town of Karatagh, in the Hussar district of Bokhara, has been overwhelmed and completely destroyed by a landslide that followed the earthquake of October 21. According to the latest reports of the disaster, a majority of the inhabitants of Karatagh lost their lives.

The first reports of the casualties were exaggerated, the death list being placed as high as 15,000. Karatagh had about 2,500 dwellers, and there is reason to believe that about 1,500 were buried alive. Among those who survived the disaster are the governor of Karatagh and his mother.

Karatagh is remotely situated, and it takes a full week for news to get out from there, but according to one courier who has come through, an enormous section of the Karatagh mountain, which practically hung over the town, broke loose and thundered down upon the village, which is almost completely buried.

POLICE STATION IS BURNED.

Incendiary Fire Ruins the Headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Police headquarters of this city was practically ruined Friday afternoon by fire discovered in the lavatory and which spread rapidly through the two top floors.

All of the 30 prisoners were removed in safety. This is the fourth time the building has been on fire within a few months.

Police records, the rogues' gallery and many important documents, including the original copy of Leon Czolgosz's confession of the assassination of President McKinley, were destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin. Two companies of firemen were caught in the collapse of the roof and cupola and eight men were seriously injured. None will die.

Absorbs Its Subsidiary Lines.

St. Paul, Minn. — Deeds were filed Friday with the secretary of state, conveying to the Great Northern Railroad company all the subsidiary lines of that system in Minnesota. The deeds filed covered the following lines: Minnesota & Great Northern; consideration, \$1,000; Wilmot & Sioux Falls; consideration, \$3,327,904.23; Park Rapids & Leech Lake; consideration, \$512,817.25; Eastern Railway of Minnesota; consideration, \$16,783,845.04; Minneapolis Union railway; consideration, \$308,607.16.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

SUED FOR SELLING HIS TOBACCO

Without Gaining the Consent of the Burley Society.

Cynthiana, Ky. — Twenty-five men on horses rode to the home of William Blackburn, tobacco grower and buyer, near Sunrise, this county, late at night, and calling him out notified him not to purchase any more of the 1907 crop of Harrison county burley.

The leader of the horsemen, who was unknown to Mr. Blackburn, told him that they had come in a peaceable and friendly manner and said he hoped another visit would not become necessary, and he suggested that they would be a little more emphatic the next time. Mr. Blackburn stated to the men that he would not purchase any more tobacco.

This is the first and only demonstration made in Harrison county, but in Pendleton the growers are becoming much agitated and several buyers have been waited upon by committees in the daytime asking them to stop buying the crops.

Suit was filed by the Burley Tobacco society and the Harrison county board of control against Newton Kearns, a farmer, in the Harrison circuit court, for \$500 damages. Kearns sold his tobacco in Louisville without the consent of the society.

STAGGERED TO HOSPITAL,

Told of Being Drugged and Robbed, and Soon Expired.

Louisville, Ky. — Peter Weissenberger, a Swiss gardener, in the employ of H. C. Walbeck, cashier of the German Insurance bank, staggered into the city hospital and declared that he had been drugged and robbed by a woman at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Before he could give any further details of the alleged robbery he sank into unconsciousness and died within a few minutes.

An examination of the man by Coroner Ellis Duncan and Dr. James Renfro revealed that he had been poisoned, and the police department will make an effort to unravel the mystery. It is the belief of Mr. Walbeck that the dead man had a plentiful supply of money, although only 25 cents was found on his person.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

Stripped Kramer of Hair and Clothing, But He Survives.

Louisville, Ky. — While superintending some repairs about the generators at the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Co., L. B. Kramer, an engineer for the company, placed his hand upon a brush attached to a direct current generator speeded at 4,000 revolutions a minute and received a shock of 500 volts. He was thrown several feet by the impact, and when picked up by fellow workmen he was perfectly nude, as his clothing dropped from him in a mass of ashes. Kramer's hair, which was burned at the roots, fell from his head and left him perfectly bald. Notwithstanding the fact that Kramer received a direct current equal to that applied in the electrocution of criminals, he survived the shock.

Favor "No Crop."

Owenton, Ky. — A close canvass of Owen county by the Burley Tobacco Growers' association finds an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of raising no crop of tobacco in 1908. Resolutions have been adopted in almost every local union of the American Society of Equity in the county pledging the growers of burley tobacco not to grow any crop next year.

Hotel Changes Hands.

Newport, Ky. — A deal has been consummated by which the Shelley Arms hotel, formerly owned and operated by the Lewis Foss Realty Co., passes into the possession of the Highland Hotel Co., operating the Altamont hotel. The transfer will permit of one of the hotels remaining open all winter. The amount involved in the deal is not mentioned in the deal.

Was Once City Clerk.

Minneapolis, Ky. — Chris Fraize, aged 73 years, and one of the best-known men in Hardin county, is dead at his home here of pneumonia. He served the county as circuit clerk for about 30 years.

New Diamond Field.

Maysville, Ky. — Word has been received here from Dover that mound diggers found a large diamond in the mound on the Reapers field. The find has caused much excitement in the village.

Judge R. C. Warren Expires.

Stanford, Ky. — R. C. Warren, aged 66 years, judge of the Lincoln county court, died here of liver trouble. He was a prominent democrat and a hard worker for his party.

Young Wife Suicides.

Burkeville, Ky. — News has reached here of the suicide of Vernon of Mrs. Mary Burnett, 17, wife of Elmer Burnett, a prominent citizen there. Willie alone in her room Mrs. Burnett shot herself in the breast with a double-barreled shotgun, dying instantly.

James E. Dunbar Dies.

Augusta, Ky. — James E. Dunbar, a prominent and leading citizen and capitalist of this community, died here of Bright's disease. He was 59 years old. He leaves a widow, a daughter and a son.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERS

Hold Up Prominent Physician and Rob Him of Diamond Pin.

Louisville, Ky. — About the boldest robbery ever called to the attention of the local police department occurred in the elevator at the Old Inn when four men snatched a diamond pin from the tie of Dr. W. T. White after he and the elevator boy had been overpowered. When Dr. White entered the elevator to go to the fourth floor the four men, who were standing near the foot of the stairway, called to the elevator boy and also stepped into the cage.

Just as the elevator stopped at the fourth floor two of the men overpowered Dr. White and another accomplished a like feat on the boy in charge of the elevator, while the fourth wrested the pin, after which all four fled through the hallway and down the stairs with both Dr. White and the elevator boy in pursuit, but the highwaymen succeeded in reaching the street and being lost in the crowd.

Will Introduce Bill to Aid Nurses.

Lexington, Ky. — The convention of the Kentucky Association of Graduate Nurses adjourned. Miss A. Gillette, of Louisville, was chosen president and Miss Porter, of Louisville, secretary, and all other officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The convention devoted much time to the discussion of a proposition to secure in the next legislature the passage of a bill intended to aid the graduate nurses of the state in their work and placing certain restrictions on others not graduate nurses.

Big Price Paid For Tobacco Crop.

Henderson, Ky. — By a deal consummated here the Imperial Tobacco Co. purchases the entire 1907 tobacco crop pledged to the American Society of Equity in Henderson, Union, Webster, Hopkins and Crittenden counties. The deal involves 16,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and will bring \$1,500,000 of English money to the farmers of this section. The price paid was that demanded by the farmers, and is the highest price ever paid here with the exception of the war prices.

L. & E. Packet Co. Falls.

Louisville, Ky. — The Louisville & Evansville Packet Co. was forced into the hands of a receiver. Charles F. Taylor was appointed receiver by the chancellor. The company defaulted in bonds amounting to \$110,000. Had business during the winter on account of ice and during the summer on account of low water is given as the cause. The receiver said that the boats would continue to run.

Young Miss Attempts Suicide.

Elizabethtown, Ky. — Miss Nina Bandy, of Stephensport, Ky., 18, attempted suicide at West Point. She arrived at West Point and obtained lodging at Williams' hotel. Early in the morning a pistol shot was heard in her room. Physicians were summoned, and found that she had shot herself in the abdomen. The wound is fatal. She assigned no reasons for her rash act.

Grieved With Joy.

Lexington, Ky. — The decision of the American Society of Equity not to raise any tobacco for 1908 is received with joy in the white burley district, comprising 30 counties in Eastern and Central Kentucky and 13 counties in Ohio and Indiana, which produce 80,000,000 pounds.

Son Shoots Insane Father.

Hopkinsville, Ky. — John White, 60, was shot and killed by his young son, Edward. The father, who was a well-known farmer, had been insane for some time. He chased his son with an ax to a building and had broken through the door when the youth fired the fatal shot.

First Death at the Infirmary.

Covington, Ky. — William Elliott, aged 57 years, died at the new county infirmary of locomotor ataxia. Elliott attempted to commit suicide at the infirmary a few months ago by cutting his throat. He is the first person to die in that institution.

Buzzsaw Victim.

Mayfield, Ky. — While working at a buzzsaw Holden Lewis, employed by the Mayfield Lumber Co., was struck by a wafer tongue and thrown against the saw. His right shoulder and part of his skull were sawed off. He can not recover.

Thought It Wasn't Loaded.

Maysville, Ky. — Miss John Vantine was visiting at the home of Frank Thomas. He took the gun out to scare away some Halloween prowlers, and discharged it. Returning he pointed the weapon at Miss Thomas and pulled the trigger, wounding her in the back.

21 Years For Wife Slay.

Harrodsburg, Ky. — Et Workhouse Koeper, L. Phillips was sentenced to the penitentiary for 21 years. August 15 he shot and killed his wife and at the same time wounded Mrs. Kyle Watkins, his wife's sister, and Thomas Salce, his wife's cousin.

End Came Quickly.

Mayfield, Ky. — Sam T. Daughaday, 40, had just stepped off the train at the Illinois Central depot when he said: "I've gone as far as I can," and dropped to the ground dead. He was a salesman for a tool concern.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

LAUREL COUNTY.

Nov. 2.—Miss Bertha Bates, of Virginia, is visiting Miss Lillie Robinson. —Mrs. Perry Means, of Mitchell, Oregon, is making an extended visit to relatives here.—Miss Nellie Brown, of Louisville, is visiting here this week. —Mr. and Mrs. William Parsley have returned from Louisville, where they had been visiting for several weeks. —Mr. and Mrs. Theo. G. Moran returned home Tuesday, after spending several days at Jamestown and other points along the Atlantic Coast.—Miss Mary Madden, of Mauldin, Jackson County, visited her sister, Mrs. C. C. Hoskins, last week.—Mrs. Stone, of Berry, Ky., visited her daughter, Miss Edith Stone, last week.—Mrs. J. P. Hundley and daughter, Miss Bertha Marlowe, are visiting at Belge, Clay county.—Mr. and Mrs. Boon Logan and son Boon, of Pineville, visited their daughter, Mrs. John Boring last Sunday.—Messdames J. W. Bastin and Sam Hardin returned Tuesday morning from an extended trip east, including Jamestown Exposition and New York.—Miss Lettie Caldwell returned Monday from Louisville, where she had been visiting for several days.

Nov. 1.—The chestnut crop is about over in this part.—J. F. Reams visited the sick bed of Uncle Eliza Bowling Sunday. Brother Bowling is a member of the Baptist church at Long Branch, a noted farmer and an upright gentleman.—P. F. Reams, J. H. Dales, J. F. Reams, J. J. Young, Millie Young and others, all of Cougo, attended the Odd Fellows celebration Saturday at McWhorter.—Mr. and Mrs. Bingham of near Pineville have purchased a home near McWhorter. Mr. Bingham will erect a store in a short time.—The debate at Salem is lively with much enthusiasm shown among the students.—Dora Vaughn is visiting her brother Frank Vaughn at this writing.—Mrs. R. P. Young is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. John Dean visited Mrs. P. F. Reams Monday.—A lively debate was conducted by the students at Miss Lucy Reams' school at Long Branch today (Friday).—Miss Eliza McCarty who has been teaching school at District No. 9, is very ill with typhoid fever.—Circuit court began at London Monday.—The Rev. Walter L. Brock will preach at Old Salem tomorrow (Saturday).—The Rev. John Creech, aged 74 years, was married Tuesday. May the latter part of his life be filled with many joys and pleasures is the wish of his many friends.—The little son of J. C. Moore died Wednesday from a disease thought to be diphtheria.—There has been a revival at the Wyatt's chapel resulting in 16 joiners and the organization of a new church.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

Nov. 4.—Go to your precinct early tomorrow and vote for Wilson and against the proposed amendment to the constitution.—Hiram Hogg who has been so low with typhoid fever, is so much improved as to be out of danger.—Republicans are alive to their duty in this county and will give the Republican state ticket a majority of at least 900.—Albert Brandenburg was nominated for sheriff of this County by the Democrats in time to get his name on the official ballot under the Rooster.—G. B. Wilson, H. H. Rice and S. A. Caudill, all Republicans, are candidates for Sheriff and are making a vigorous fight for the office. But Wilson being lucky enough to get his name under the Log Cabin seems to have a fighting chance.—The candidate in this Legislative District, Mr. W. M. Cope, of the County of Jackson will have a walkover, as he has no opposition.—The railroad from Heidelberg to Elk City, five miles from this place, is about completed, where the finest coal fields are now being opened up that can be found in Eastern Kentucky. It will give Booneville a new depot within five miles of town.—S. F. Reynolds and Pleas Ashhear have purchased the Minter and Ashhear steam saw, grist, and carding machinery of South Booneville, and are now operating it. They paid about \$1050.

VINCENT

Nov. 2.—Subscribe for The Citizen and vote the Republican ticket! This is the earnest appeal of your correspondent.—Mrs. B. B. Botner of Vincent is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ray Mainous, of Paint Lick at present.—George Begley of Duck Creek is erecting a new dwelling near Brown Bowman's, with Harrison Turner as the principal carpenter.—Isaac Richardson and Miss Martha Creech were quietly married at the home of the bride's father near Travelers Rest Thursday evening last. May success crown their every effort and their future life be

one of happiness and content.—John Warren who was a resident of our place has sold his farm to Joseph Lackett and will make his future home in Powell County. We are sure sorry to lose as good a citizen as Mr. Warren and feel that it will be hard to find one to fill his stead.—Sld Caudill and Ballard Minter are furnishing the supply of coal for our neighborhood for the coming winter.—Walker Flynn of Estill County was the guest of W. H. Venable over Saturday and Sunday.—John Chestnut was up from Heidelberg Sunday.—W. H. Venable was at Beattyville Saturday on business.—Vincent Price, son of the Widow Price who lives near Vincent, met a most serious accident a few days ago while out hunting with a shot gun. He dropped the gun which was discharged, the contents taking effect in his arm and side. The wound is very serious but we hope not dangerous.

MADISON COUNTY.

Nov. 3.—Mrs. Dr. Bronaugh of Stanford, who has been visiting relatives at this place for the past two weeks, returned home Monday.—Mr. Ogg from Berea came down last Friday and took a lot of good pictures for the public school at this place.—James Butler of Calenst, Ky., spent Sunday with his cousin, W. A. Butler, at this place.—Hallowe'en night was celebrated according to custom by the young folks here.—Will Adams has rented a farm at Silver Creek and will move the first of the year. We regret to lose such good neighbors.—W. G. Munday will occupy the residence here belonging to Mr. Alex. Gibbs.—Fred Johnson of this place has gone to New Mexico for his health.—William Boulter is very sick.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moody has been very sick for the past week.—Willie Cole of Mote is very low with malarial fever.—Next Tuesday is our election day. Go every body and vote for Governor Hager for he is our next Governor.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Nov. 4.—Mrs. Lucinda Wren is quite sick. There is little hope of her recovery.—Harvey Chenault died last Thursday. Mr. Chenault resided near Conway. His death had been expected for some time.—Mrs. L. C. Singleton returned to her home Sunday after a week's visit to relatives near Scaffold Cane.—Mrs. Dave Martin was in Berea Saturday.—The Rev. W. H. Lambert visited friends in Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Charles Wren had a good mule die some days ago.—The family of Mr. William Smith expect a visit from M. N. Smith soon. Mr. Smith is a good Republican. We hope he will come and cast his vote.—Dr. Robinson of Berea was in this vicinity Sunday.—Walter Grant and his brothers Harve and W. S., visited home folks Sunday.—Mrs. Frank Lambert of Flanigan, Ky., visited Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Mattie Wren has been quite sick but is much better.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Poynter has been very sick but is much better.—Mrs. Bright Chasteen of Jellico is visiting relatives at this place.—Mat Pig recently removed to Ford, Ky.—W. L. Leavett is visiting relatives near Dreyfus, Ky., this week.—Cal Chasteen is visiting relatives and friends in Jackson County.—Miss Nora E. Coyle visited the family of Joe Lovett Sunday.—O. L. Wren is getting along nicely lecturing, as he has a nice audience every Sunday. We all appreciate Mr. Wren and the Sunday school scholars seem to enjoy the talks very much.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Nov. 2.—Cool days now. Snow will soon be here.—M. F. Goodman has built a goat house for W. R. Reynolds.—M. J. Smith and Mrs. Marion Smith visited relatives at this place this week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Moore are going to give the young folks a candy party Saturday night, and all are expecting a fine time.—Ed Estridge of Mauldin passed through here delivering pictures this week.—W. R. Rader is visiting his grandparents at Welchburg.—Harry Moore has returned from Hamilton, Ohio, where he has been working for some time.—Geo. Moore and wife are visiting relatives in Lee County.—Everybody is glad for Friday to come so they can get The Citizen.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Nov. 3.—Cold weather is upon us and the farmers have been too busy to prepare any wood.—Misses Annie and Rosie Powell attended the teachers' association at Bakersville Saturday.—Mrs. Mary Hayes who has been dangerously ill for some time is thought to be better. Miss Minnie Hayes has dismissed her school on account of her mother's illness.—There seems to be

an epidemic of mumps in this vicinity.—James Johnson who went to Colorado for his health has returned home and is critically ill.—Everybody seems to be interested in the coming election. Charlie Durham says he is able to whip every man that fails to go to the polls.—Horn to Mr. and Mrs. Bill Sparks, a fine girl.—Miss Maggie and Lonas Durham visited at the home of their teacher Wednesday night.—Lewis McGulre and family will visit relatives at Goodhind and Climax next week.—Mrs. James Baker had a letter from her son who disappeared from home a year ago. He wrote that he was on his way to California.—The Rev. Green Croker preached an interesting sermon at this place Sunday.—While returning from the Sunday School rally some of the boys fired several shots on the public highway near James Durham's home. Boys had better let revolvers alone, as well as whiskey if they wish to stay out of trouble.—We hear that John R. Kerby, who went with his family to Colorado for his health is improving. We hope he will regain his health and return to live among us as he is a good moral and upright citizen.

Oct. 30.—Bro. Mathews has just concluded a series of meetings at Wyatt's Chapel resulting in 19 additions.—The High Knob Literary Society was attended Friday night by quite a number from our little village.—Abraham Carmach has just returned from London, Ky.—The I. O. O. F. outing was attended by a large crowd.—Mr. and Mrs. Justice Begley, Misses Emma and Cora Langdon, Mr. Arnold Begley and Miss Honor Home were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Garland Wednesday night.—Jackie Burns has gone to London where he will remain a while.—Jesse Bowling has started to Richmond with a nice bunch of cattle.—Mr. Jones of London and Miss Lydia Porter of Portersburg were united in the holy bonds of matrimony the 24th inst. Myr their pathway through life be strewn with the flowers of sunshine and happiness, is the wish of their friends.—Edward Bowling visited P. W. Welch of High Knob Sunday.—A. M. Haecker and family have returned home from Owsley County where they have been spending the summer.—Steve and Letcher House attended the box supper at Datha schoolhouse Thursday night and report a good time.—Miss Mattie Young was the guest of Miss Honor House Thursday night.—Mr. and Mrs. John Estridge are the proud parents of a fine boy.

GRAYHAWK.

Nov. 3.—We are having some windy cool weather.—There are many cases of measles in this part.—David Hield is employed by the Livingston Lumber Co., floating timber.—George Tinscher and wife were the welcome guests of John S. Wilson Friday last.—Fountain Fox is in the coal mining business for Turner & Hays.—George Washington Tinscher is employed by J. F. Hays & Co., hauling ties to Laurel Fork river.—There was born to the wife of Alfred Johnson recently a large girl. Mr. Johnson is the father of twenty-five children and is 68 years of age.—James Pennington is building a chimney for W. R. Engle this week.—Tinscher and Hays are busy rafting ties getting ready for the next tide.

HURLEY.

Nov. 2.—We are having much rain at this writing.—B. H. Cole of Pittsburg, Ky., was in this vicinity Friday to buy a farm. Everybody seemed glad to see Mr. Cole and wish him to buy a farm here as he is a good citizen.—Jacob H. Gabbard, Jacob Gabbard, Jr., and Dave Gabbard attended the big Republican speaking at McKee Friday night.—John and Ned Gabbard visited their sister, Mrs. Sallie O'Donnell at Richmond last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum returned home Wednesday after an extended visit with friends and relatives in Madison County.—Tom Milt Lake of near Loam and Miss Polle Hefard, who is teaching school at Pine Knot were married Thursday at the bride's home. We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life.—Fairis Marcum and his brothers Lewis and Henry visited their sister, Mrs. W. M. Gahard, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oct. 28.—We are having very much rain now after having so much pleasant weather.—Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely with very good attendance.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Hurley and daughter Clara, and their cousin Siltha Angel visited friends and relatives at Egypt Friday, Saturday and Sunday. All report a nice time.—John Robert and several others of this place went con hunting Thursday night and caught a nice con. It was so large that it took two persons to carry it.—Green Morris and Jacob S. Moore of Mildred, Ky., was among friends at Hurley Sunday last.—Miss Nannie Morris of Birch Lick visited friends at Egypt Saturday and Sunday last.—Old Uncle Wesley Gabbard of this place, who has been in very ill health for some time is getting along nicely.—Lizzie, the little daughter of Daniel McCollum, has been quite sick for several days.—We

would be glad to hear from the correspondent at Mildred and Sand Gap. Wake up and give us the news.

BEREA.

Nov. 4.—The Sunday School rally here on October 20 was a success. We were visited by several friends of Berea, and all had a good time.—Elmer and Myrtle Ciek entertained a crowd of young folks at their home Saturday night of last week. All report a jolly time.—Several of William Kerby's family are ill at this writing with the mumps.—James Williams and sons H. and Tom Williams have gone to Richmond with shingles.—Mr. and Mrs. James Ciek attended church services at White Spring Sunday.—The superintendent, Mr. Minter, visited our school on Thursday evening of last week and gave the children an interesting talk.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hager have sold out and gone west to make their future home.—John E. Denn cut his foot very badly Friday evening while making ties.—A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Babe Reese has been seriously ill with throat trouble, but is somewhat better at this writing.—Aunt Martha Ciek has come over to stay with her son James Ciek and his family for a while.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dean and son Willie went hunting Saturday night and caught several opossums.—Laura and Nannie Hatfield and Myrtle Ciek were the guests of Mollie and Bertha Pearson Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ciek visited his father Daniel Ciek last week.

REPUBLICANS WIN

(Continued from First Page.)
solidly to the republican ticket.
The colored vote was practically unbroken for the republican ticket. In the so-called respectable wards ordinarily republican, Republican James Duncan made extraordinary gains, but not sufficient to come within balling distance. He did not have the vote that was given to Gov. John M. Patton in 1902, when Gov. Herrick carried the city by over 3,000.

Republicans Elect Entire Ticket.
Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—Col. Leopold Markbreit and the entire republican municipal ticket has been overwhelmingly elected. From 9 o'clock on, after it became evident that the republican nominees had prevailed, the streets began to fill up with noise makers. From moment to moment the crowds were augmented, and shortly after 10 o'clock the Blaine club, headed by "Schmitt's band," began its usual parade through the principal streets of the city. In this parade were a number of automobiles and thousands of followers with the Roman candle and red-fire accessories. This parade marched through the downtown streets, serenading the various newspaper offices, and finally wound up before the Volksblatt office, where a great ovation was tendered Mayor-elect Markbreit.

Result in Dayton.

In Dayton the democratic organization stood for sabbath regulation as between prohibition and unlimited license. The former was represented by Pearl Sigler, backed by the church forces and the anti-sabbath league. The latter was the attitude of Mayor Calvin D. Wright, rep., backed by the political workers and the brewery interests. The victory seems with Edward Burkhardt, the democratic candidate. In his success is enfolded the defeat of Chairman Charles Bieker, the Taft leader, and City Engineer Robert Kline, who stands for the Furker cause. Both are in "one retributive blent."

Taylor Re-Elected.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Early returns indicate the election of Taylor, the democratic nominee and present mayor, and Langdon, democrat, who prosecuted the grafters, as district attorney, by safe majorities.

REBUKE TO REED SMOOT

Was Anti-Mormon Victory in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 6.—The American, or anti-Mormon party, won an overwhelming victory at the polls in this city, electing John S. Bransford as mayor. The result is regarded as a repudiation of United States Senator Reed Smoot, the fight over whose seat in the senate on the ground that he was a polygamist having attracted national attention.

The vote broke all records for this city. Mr. Bransford, the incumbent, having practically a walkover against Richard P. Morris, the democrat, and Charles G. Plummer, republican.

CORTELYOU'S VOTE

Was Cast in a Lively Stable After 'Saving Roanovist.'

Hempstead, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The most distinguished voter here was Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, who came on from Washington with the president.

Secretary Cortelyou reached here at 10:30 o'clock, having left the president's special train at Mineola. He proceeded to the polling place in District No. 12, a small building forming part of a lively stable, where he voted ballot No. 136. As he entered he nodded pleasantly to the officials and others, and, procuring a set of ballots, vanished into a booth. He soon emerged, voted and quietly left the polling place.

END OF CAMPAIGN

Democratic Ring's Desperate Tricks—Deal with Liquor Men Exposed.

The finish of the campaign was one of the most exciting in recent years and showed that the Democratic ring was driven to desperate tricks to try to save its ticket, and that it would not stop at anything which might help it. The Republicans were confident of the votes of a majority of the citizens, but many of them, judging by past experience, doubted whether there could be a fair count.

The first move of the Democrats, which showed how hard they were trying to prevent the Republican from voting, was to challenge hundreds of voters throughout the state. In this precinct alone they challenged nineteen. Almost all of these were citizens who had every right to vote but all were put to the expense and trouble of going to Richmond before they could get their rights.

Similar action was taken in Lexington, where several hundred men were challenged, most of them unjustly, and in many other precincts similar challenges were sent out. The unfairness of this can easily be seen—the disfranchising of a man just because he is too poor or too busy to go to the county seat. And the plan is seen when we think of what the result would be if even five votes in each precinct were lost this way.

Of course there were the usual plans to violate the law. A train load of repeaters was sent from Indianapolis to Louisville to help elect the saloon candidate—Tyler, and such things were being done in other places.

A serious and late blow was struck at the ring when the Anti-Saloon League officers issued on Sunday a statement that affidavits had been given them that a deal had been made between Hager and the saloon interests that there should be no anti-saloon laws during his administration. The officials took pains to say that they did not say that this was so, but only that the affidavits had been given them. The president of the League did not like the way the information was given out, and resigned, but no one could deny that the affidavits had been given, and there was no effective denial of the truth of the charges in them. It is thought that this exposure cost Hager many votes.

BEREA'S VOTE

Berea gave about its usual Republican majority last Tuesday in spite of the attempts to disenfranchise some of the Republican voters. Judge Hurnam received the highest number of votes on the state ticket, getting 176. Willson got 173, and most of the rest of the Republican candidates the same. The head of the Democratic ticket got 61, making the Republican majority 122. Mr. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, who was not opposed, got 18 complimentary Republican votes, so that both parties had a hand in electing him, and it is safe to say that he will represent all the people in the county. Madison County is to be congratulated on having two such representatives as Judge Hurnam and Mr. Sullivan, and already there is talk of having them at the head of their respective branches of the legislature.

In the town election the Republican candidates all won easily. There was a great deal of scratching, but most of it evened up. The exposure of the attempt to beat Mr. Seale resulted in the defeat of the scheme, and there were enough extra votes cast for him to bring him well up toward the head of the ticket. The vote was: C. H. Hurdette, 163; S. R. Baker, 155; E. C. Seale, 171; R. H. Chrisman, 177; and J. W. Stephens, 177.

WAS A DISTINCT SHOCK.

Two Young Women in Maine Describe a Scarecrow Who Retaliated.

Two Auburn young ladies have not yet recovered from the shock they received when on riding, the other day. "Oh, did you ever see anything so funny!" exclaimed one to her companion, as they rode past a big farm. "I should think the crows would be scared away by that thing. That scarecrow is a good imitation of a human being, but, Oh! it is so stiff and angular, and did you ever see such outlandish clothes! That skirt is skimpy enough, I must say, and just notice the gawky lines of the waist, but, Oh! ye gods and little fishes, did you ever see such a hat!" "Strange," interrupted her companion, "how they managed that hoe—the scarecrow holds it as natural as life—and, say, sa-a-a-y! Oh!" "Perhaps you wouldn't wear your best clothes if you had to hoe in a garden," shouted the very angry "scarecrow," to the great consternation of the Auburn young ladies and to the no small discomfort of the horse, for it was a hot day and he objected seriously to being urged so rapidly over the ground.—Lewiston Journal.

Lead is Very Narrow.
Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—The returns show the election of Frank S. Katzenbach, dem., as governor of New Jersey, but his lead is very narrow over Fort, rep., less than 1,000 votes separating them. Frank S. Katzenbach enjoyed the honor which comes to few men of being elected to high office on his birthday. He was born in Trenton on November 5, 1868, and was therefore just 39 years old Tuesday.

Legislature Remains Republican.
New York, Nov. 6.—In New York city Tammany ticket is elected by about 30,000 plurality. In Brooklyn the McCarran ticket is probably elected by a narrow majority. In New York state Edward E. and William Hartlett, joint nominees of the democrats and republicans, are elected, and the legislature remains strongly republican.

Republicans Re-Elect Governor.
Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—Curtis Guild, Jr., republican, re-elected governor by 60,000 plurality over Henry M. Whitney, democrat, with Thomas L. Higginson, independent, a close third. John B. Moran, independence league, re-elected district attorney of Suffolk county by 29,000 plurality.

Blow For the G. O. P.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 6.—Allegheny county, which has always been known as the republican stronghold of Pennsylvania, perhaps the most pronounced republican district in the country, failed to come up to the record in Tuesday's election. The majority for Shoen's republican candidate for treasurer, will not be over 15,000, instead of 40,000, the usual republican majority.

Republicans Elect Mayor.
Covington, Ky., Nov. 6.—John J. Craig, rep., was elected mayor of Covington by a majority approximating 500, but general council will be democratic by 10 or 11 to 6 to 6. A majority of democratic candidates for city offices appear to have been elected by small majorities.

OUR NAVY NEXT TO BRITISH.
Statistics Show United States Tonnage Greater Than France.

Washington, Nov. 6.—An interesting statement showing the relative order of warship tonnage of the principal powers has been compiled at the office of naval intelligence, which is intended as an answer to frequent inquiries of societies and persons throughout the country who have manifested an interest in the maintenance of the navy and its relative strength and importance. The statement shows that according to the tonnage Great Britain leads the world with a tonnage of 1,632,116, the United States following with a tonnage of 611,616; France third, with a tonnage of 609,078; Germany fourth, with a tonnage of 529,032; Japan next, with a tonnage of 374,701, and Russia, Italy and Austria following in order named. However were the war vessels building now completed the United States would be third in the list with a tonnage of 771,768, following closely France, which would be second with a tonnage of 836,112, and Great Britain, the leader, with 1,521,610. The other naval powers would stand in the same relative position as they do with their tonnage of to-day although each would show a very substantial increase.

Figures Show Decline.
New York, Nov. 6.—The lightness of the money market is reflected in the monthly report of Col. Edward Fowler, appraiser of the port. His figures for the month of October show an approximate decrease of over \$2,000,000 in the value of importations, compared with the same month last year.

Paris Helps London.
Paris, Nov. 6.—The bank of France made its first shipment of gold to the bank of England in order to relieve the tension there caused by American demands.

HYDEN CITIZENS BANK

Transacts a general banking business. We invite you specially to place at least a portion of your account with us, whether large or small.

HYDEN - - - KY.

ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, REPAIRED.

Work Promptly Returned.

CONN BROS. - - - Lancaster, Ky.

Why Politicians Disagree.
Crazy people never act together, declares the superintendent of a large asylum for the insane. "If one inmate attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others would look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discover two or more inmates working together we would know they were on the road to recovery."

WARNING!

THESE PETITIONS WERE WITHDRAWN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, AND THE
WHISKEY MEN ARE CIRCULATING NEW PETITIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

BEWARE!

Supplement The Citizen, Nov. 7, 1907.

Do Farmers Want Whiskey Back in Richmond?

Unless They Kill This Deceptive County Petition
Richmond May Vote Wet.

Remove Your Name and Save Not Only Richmond but Your
County From City Saloon Domination and Damnation.

On the following county petition there are 1272 voters, of whom about 308 vote in Richmond and are on the Richmond petition asking for a separate local option election on the same day, all hoping to carry Richmond wet, regardless of the result of the separate county election.

Of the 1272 petitioners probably 600 are negroes. Of the 438 names on the Richmond petition 188 are negroes and 250 whites. Many good people on the county petition declare they were misled into signing it believing it to be a genuine effort to make the county as well as the city dry.

In reply to the question, "What is the object of another election?" Mr. John Sexton, ex-saloonkeeper, said that it was to vote Richmond WET. This fact was concealed from every countryman opposed to saloons whom they induced to sign the petition for another local option election. Twenty citizens of Valley View publicly charged that their names had been secured by misrepresentations and promptly withdrew from the misleading petition.

Therefore, every true friend of law and order and a dry city and county, should refuse to be their tools and defeat the dark trick of these men by ordering their names stricken from these bogus petitions—which are known TO BE FATHERED BY THE BEER AND WHISKEY RING OF KY.!

TAKE YOUR NAME OFF BROTHER. DO IT NOW!

The Bogus Petition.

TO THE HON. N. B. TURPIN,
COUNTY JUDGE OF MADISON COUNTY.

WE, the undersigned legal voters of ——— Precinct of Madison County, Kentucky, respectfully petition that you, as County Judge of said County, make an order on your Order Book directing an election to be held in said county on the 10th day of December, 1907, directing the Sheriff of said county on said date to open a poll at each and all of the voting places in said county for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of said county, who are qualified to vote at an election for county officers upon the proposition whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein. It is further petitioned that the result of said election shall apply to druggists. Witness our signatures:

A star (*) in front of a name shows the party votes in Richmond. It was impossible to designate the 600 negroes. No 100 more names off will kill the petition!

Anglin, J. J.	Bennet, Ben	Burnam, C.
Alford, Thos.	Beryman, Pete	Burnam, Henry
Alcorn, Jonah	Brock, J. W.	Bengo, Warren
Azbill, A.	Broaddus, Phillips	Baxter, E. D.
Albrans, Henry	Benton, June	Boggs, Archie
Albrans, Turner	Bogle, R. L.	Caylor, Sam
Asbury, J. M.	Brooks, Chas.	Cozens, Ben
Armstrong, W. J.	Barnes, Loydis	Clem, Bill
Anderson, D. C.	Broaddus, J. M.	Caylor, Chas.
Asher, R. T.	Benge, Irvin	Cruse, Alfred
Amerine, M. A.	Brooks, James	Combs, V. R.
Anglin, Joel	Bowler, Dock	Chaney, Geo.
Azbell, J. J.	Bowles, R. W.	Cutsinger, Jess
Azbill, J. M.	Black, Charles	Coats, Joseph
Adams, T. C.	Bronston, Jake	Calleg, Dug
Abber, John	Bonney, W. W.	Clark, G. C.
Abner, M. M.	Black, Presley	Chenault, Letcher
Aculan, A. C.	Broaddus, W. W.	Dickerson, Newton
Abner, J. T.	Barnes, C. E.	Denny, C. H.
Abner, William	Bronston, Geo.	Douglas, Boyd
Adams, Jesse	Boone, Bock	Collier, Authuy
Azbell, C. B.	Burner, Clarence	Conner, Sam
Adams, J. D.	Baker, Scott	Cook, Henry
Agoo, Wallace	Brockman, Jim	Cook, J. S.
Arnold, Richard	Baughman, Virgil	Creekmore, H. G.
Agoo, John	Baker, J. A.	Clay, D. T.
Agoo, Luther	Booter, Ed.	Covington, Everett
Agoo, Evert	Bressler, John	Curd, Isham
Brown, Thos.	Bush, Joe	Cobb, William
Braudenburg, Wilson	Ballard, Sam	Coyle, C. E.
Bryant, Grover	Ballard, Walter	Cleary, J. E.
Bryant, George D.	Ballard, Robert	Crooke, J. W.
Bennett, Boh	Ballard, Lyman	Chenault, J. D.
Bennett, Albert	Broaddus, Robt.	Cornellson, Pal
Burton, Arch	Blythe, Jason	Covington, C. C.
Burton, William	Burnam, J. C.	Curry, Farris
Brandenburg, William	Barnes, W. M.	Carnes, W. M.
Brook, Humphry	Bruber, Robt.	Connell, Wm.
Bowman, C. C.	Bush, Harrison	Cruse, Jack
Baxter, F. B.	Bond, John	Cruse, John
Blythe, Howard	Bond, George	Craw, John
Bennett, Robert	Blythe, David	Curtis, J. E.
Rod, C. B.	Burnam, E. Tuft	Coats, Reece
Beasley, Ike	Ballard, Chas.	Carnes, Garret
Bishop, Henry	Burnam, John L.	Covington, William
Brumback, Martin	Bradly, G. F.	Carnes, F. M.
Burton, J. S.	Broaddus, Henry	Coats, Jeff
Baller, W. N.	Bowlin, John W.	Chenault, Tiff
Bowlin, Blevens	Bush, W. W.	Curry, J. U.
Barns, Greely	Bates, A. L.	Cuzick, Robert
Brook, J. W.	Blanton, L. R.	Dillingham, James
Bybee, J. L.	Burgis, Percy	Cuzick, J. B.
Broaddus, Phil	Bates, Monroe	Cobb, J. W.
Burgess, Oscar	Benton, Joe	Crawford, Chas.
Brook, Elza	Benton, Rice	Cook, Arthur
Bryson, D. G.	Brooks, Shelby	Chenault, Jim
Bybee, Ed.	Bartley, Wm.	Creekmore, W. M.
Brook, G. B.	Bly, Henry	Chambers, D.
Bryson, W. L.	Brown, Brutus	Cole, Dan
Bryson, John	Bush, Jas. H.	Clay, Robert
Baker, Perry	Blythe, William	Cornellson, H. W.
Brink, J. D.	Burton, G.	Chenault, Herndon
Berry, F. M.	Baker, John F.	Campbell, Jones
Benna, Fred	Browning, P.	Cornellson, Ernest
Bronston, John	Bybee, M. F.	Cox, J.
Broaddus, Milo	Bates, John Thomas	Cornellson, E. C.
Bogle, Albert	Broaddus, Nathan	Carpenter, P. T.
Brempton, W. L.	Browning, Arthur	Deatherage, J. W.
Black, Mat	Brandenburg, Melvin	Evans, P. S.
Brook, A. F.	Barnes, Charley	Estill, Jake
Brumfield, S. D.	Bentley, Alex	East, Cal
Benna, George	Brant, A. J.	East, Buster
Broaddus, Howard Jr.	Broaddus, John	Edster, E. H.
Burton, Jim	Blevins, Chas.	Erskine, Wm.
Bybee, Chas.	Bogle, Albert	Enright, Mike
Bybee, Claud	Baker, R. B.	Edwards, W. T.
Brooks, Tom	Bowler, W. A.	Estill, Hayden
Brown, Eli	Brimm, T.	Embry, J. J.
Baltew, D. B.	Brumfield, June	Estill, Chas.
Beat, Perry	Brumfield, S.	English, Mat
Broaddus, Albert	Blithe, Morgan	Ercce, Burk
Boggs, John	Beman, Jordan	Estill, Henry
Bates, Charlie	Benton, John	Ewing, Alex
Band, W. W.	Burdett, H. H.	Estill, P. W.
Bentley, W. N.	Burnett, Bruce	Evans, Richard
Ballenger, Arch	Blevins, Alfred	Edwards, W. S.
Berry, E.	Blevins, C. B.	Ellington, Edd
Burnam, Charlie	Burton, I.	Edwards, J. H.

Cornellson, Chas.
Clouse, William
Chambers, Willis
Covington, Ed
Covington, W.
Curry, Henry
Curry, Martin
Carley, Rice, att.
by G. M. Lyons

Chenault, A. T.
Collins, M. A.
Curry, Frank
Combs, R. C.
Calor, John
Calor, Jim
Combs, R. B.
Chenault, William
Clem, Jim

Craig, Henry
Cornellson, R. C.
Christman, Sun
Cornellson, V. L.
Clem, B. S.
Creed, Henry
Casay, Elmer
Carnis, Butler
Cain, Richard

Chenault, frutus
Chenault, Daniel M.
Carpenter, A. C.
Cox, Hogle
Chenault, Ernest
Coats, William

Curtis, Jesse
Covington, John
Cornellson, W. G.
Clark, E. G.
Clark, R.
Chenault, Henry

Carson, James
Can, Henry
Collins, Samuel
Cob, Raymond C.
Cruse, R. F. R.
Carlisle, Ben

Christman, Lesh
Coffey, Gilbert
Curtis, J. A.
Crowley, C. J.
Campbell, Lonza
Chuntzeus, Samuel

Chambers, June
Campbell, Tom
Chambers, Ben
Carpenter, O. C.
Chase, W. E.
Curtis, Louis

Clark, John
Caywood, S. W.
Clay, Madison
Coffey, Isaac
Chenault, Wyatt
Chenault, Robert

Cox, Bohn
Dickerson, B.
Davis, Mose
Durbin, James
Denny, Joseph
Dickerson, Newton

Denny, C. H.
Douglas, Boyd
Dougherty, J. M.
Davis, J. W.
Duncan, Cleo
Dillingham, Mose

Dillingham, Mose
Duncan, Worth
Denny, C. H.
Douglas, Boyd
Dougherty, J. M.
Davis, J. W.

Duncan, Cleo
Dillingham, Mose
Duncan, Albert
Dobrousky, A.
Davidson, James
Dunn, H. R.

Dunn, R. C.
Davis, Isaac
Deatherage, Sam
Dillingham, John
Doty, H. C.
Dillingham, Arch

Dunn, Archie
Dillingham, Jim
Devore, Claud
Devore, Fred
Devore, Sell
Devore, Tom

Devore, Wm., Sr.
Devore, Wm., Jr.
Deatherage, Geo.
Dunham, Wm.
Deatherage, J. C.
Davis, Frank

Daugherty, Ben J.
Dillingham, Walter
Dargavell, Hugh L.
Dillingham, James
Dudley, M.
Deatherage, J. W.

Deatherage, J. W.
Davis, Frank
Dunn, H. R.
Davis, Isaac
Deatherage, Sam
Dillingham, John

Doty, H. C.
Dillingham, Arch
Dunn, Archie
Dillingham, Jim
Devore, Claud
Devore, Fred

English, Henry
Estus, Mose
Estill, Hayden, Sr.
Eggleston, Chas.
Fralley, John M.

Fife, John
Fite, Ike
Fox, Frank
Fortune, John
Fritts, John
Fender, J.

Fox, Texas
Fowler, J. M.
Fox, John
Francis, Wm.
Foster, Arey
Fox, Robert

Fowler, J. N.
Francis, Simpson
Francis, Henry
Farrell, J. H.
Flood, Michael
Finnell, Joe

Fife, Ed
Flette, D. D.
Fife, Buster
Fleehunn, John
Gains, Willies
Gains, C. M.

Gulnn, T. J.
Gentry, Merrill
Gott, J. S.
Green, Will
Gott, A. S.
Gilbert, Bob

Gentry, Wade
Green, Sam
Green, R.
Gentry, William
Garrett, L. G.
Gilmore, J. P.

Green, H. A.
Guttridge, Geo.
Galloway, Dock
Golden, J. W.
Green, James
Gay, R. P.

Gilbert, Jack
Gillen, R.
Gabbard, Green
Green, Mat
Green, H. A.
Grube, Willis

Gentry, J. H.
Grinstead, G. T.
Grinstead, J. C.
Goodlow, Jim
Gess, Thomas
Gilbert, J. P.

Gribbs, John
Gibbert, Lark
Garrett, W. L.
Green, James
Goodieck, William
Goins, Bobby

Garrett, Connard
Goins, Jack
Giles, H. N.
Goer, Hugh
Golden, Spud
Hill, Howard

Holt, Grayson
Harlow, John
Hall, A. H.
Hendrick, George
Hisle, florace
Hignite, James

Hardin, Abber
Hisle, Andy
Henry, J. W.
Hurt, Henry
Hacker, Will
Harris, Claud

Hanek, Hene
Hamilton, W. M.
Hampton, Wade
Hill, Nathan
Hume, G. D.
Hill, James

Holland, M. E.
Hall, C.
Hendrix, Curt
Hayden, Everett
Humes, Ed.
Hagan, Tom

Hill, Reuben
Hudson, R. R.
Hayden, J. B.
Hill, Joel
Hendrix, Elmer
Hill, Dock

Harvey, Henry
Harvey, Squire
Hill, Newton
Hatter, William
Hill, Twyman
Hill, J. M.

Harrison, Raleigh
Harrison, Jeff
Harrison, Howard
Harris, John
Harlow, Geo.
Harvey, Green

Horton, G. W.
Hill, Stephen H.
Hill, Joe
Hamilton, Day
Harvey, I.
Harer, John

It has been discovered that over 100 names appear to be in the same handwritings. About 90 men who cannot sign their own names, are on the list without witnesses. Notify your neighbors if their names are on petitions.

Hazelwood, J. F.
Hart, Cecil
Hombrook, R. S.
Harris, Ed.
Hugley, John

Hugley, Mike
Hazelwood, L.
Hacker, Jos. S.
Harris, Oscar
Hockaday, French
Hockaday, John

Hockaday, Ben
Hockaday, Sam
Hugley, Stephen
Hugley, J. K.
Holley, B. C.
Hill, S.

Harris, Smith
Harris, Jim
Hoeker, Bill
Hall, Ed.
Hall, McClellan
Hill, Claud

Hill, C. C.
Isaacs, W. D.
Ivan, Chris.
Isaac, Frank
Ingraham, J. N.
Jones, T. J.

Morton, Frank
Jones, J. D.
Jones, J. B.
James, H. C.
Jackson, Walter
Johnson, Mack

Jameson, W. T.
Jackson, M.
Johnson, L. W.
Johnson, J. H.
Jackson, F. F.
James, Chas.

Johnson, Green
Jackson, Jeff
Jackson, Charley
Jood, John M.
Jackson, Herman
Jackson, D. D.

Johnson, Charlie
Jones, Andy
Johnson, Robert
Jones, Taylor
Johnson, Richard
Johnston, Sam D.

Jones, Wallace
Johnson, Howard
Jones, William
Jennings, Will
Kelley, James
Kelley, Jesse

Knatzar, Jessie B.
Knatzar, W. H.
Kinnard, Ed.
Knatzar, Walden
Kersey, James
Kelley, Woodson

Kaylor, James
Kersey, Harry
Kelley, Jasper
Kelley, Leroy
Kelley, John
Kelley, Amos

King, J. D.
Kelley, C. F.
Kinnard, H. C.
Keen, J. S.
Keith, Thomas
Knox, Frank

Knox, Marlon
Knapp, C. D.
Kidwell, H.
Kelley, Robert
Keatam, James
Kelley, M.

Kenthe, Ben
Kelley, Fred.
Kunk, A. B.
Kidwell, Orle
Kelley, Granville
Long, Milley

Lowery, John
Lowery, Sidney
Lowery, W. S.
Langford, S. A.
Leavell, Walter
Lorisch, Emile

Lucas, Geo. W.
Luvett, Willie
Levis, W. F.
Lewis, D. H.
Leuder, Isom
Lucas, Sam

Meeks, John
Millon, Den
Moore, Edd.
Miller, Archie
Miller, W. M.
Miller, John B.

Miller, Silas
Moran, Fieldren
Miller, Andy
Miller, Chas.
Moplin, Chas.
Mundy, Jim

Maupin, Andrew
McKinney, Grant
Mundy, John
Moore, H. C.
Moore, J. P.

Maupin, Julian
Miller, J. K.
Meeks, May
Munday, James
Morris, J. K.
Mathely, Geo.

Millon, David
Masters, John
Moore, Bob
Millon, Harman
Motley, David
Masters, A.

Motley, Jolson
Masters, Pereo
Masters, John A.
Masters, William
Montgomery, C.

Merritt, W. M.
Miller, Thomas
Moore, George
Monton, Ben
Morton, Elbert
Morton, Dock

Martin, Chas.
Morton, Frank
McEmmis, Chas. L.
Motley, Martin
Moore, Curt

Millon, Wash.
Mink, A. E.
Mahaffey, Sidney
McHome, A.
McHome, John
Munday, Jack

Miller, Reuben
Moran, Jack
McGulre, M. F.
Munsey, James
Munday, Dan
Moberly, W. H.

Moore, J. W.
Mitchell, G. D.
Miller, Will
Moore, J. W.
McKinney, D. J.
Munday, John M.

Miller, Wyatt
Murry, Luther
Mitchell, J. E.
Miller, Robt.
Mourning, David
Mathers, Lucius

Marcum, W. T.
Moore, R. S.
McKinney, Harrison
Morgan, L. C.
Moore, W. H.
Middleton, Beattie L.

McGee, Wm.
Mayhall, H. C.
Moberly, Charley
Morgan, D. M.
Monday, Scott
Masters, Geo. Jr.

Munday, Joel
Miller, Robert
Munday, Richard
Monday, Allie
Masters, W. M.
Masters, Alex

Millon, T. E.
Moberly, Harry
Marleschen, Geo.
Moore, Ben
Moore, J. W.
Miller, Fred. A.

Morgan, J. F.
Mitchell, J. D.
Mink, James
McClanahan, D. P.
Miller, John
Martin, Irvin

Morrel, John B.
Meyers, W. E.
McGinn, T. J.
Meyers, Robert H.
Miller, Will
McClum, R. D.

Millon, G. W.
Meeks, Chas.
Meeks, Sam
Meeks, John
Millon, Den
Moore, Edd.

Miller, Archie
Miller, W. M.
Miller, John B.
Martin, Silas
Moran, Fieldren
Miller, Andy

Miller, Chas.
Moplin, Chas.
Mundy, Jim
McLachlan, Dan
Milton, Robert
McMillin, R. C.

Newman, Milton
Noland, W. B.
Noland, Jno.
Nelson, Mose
Oldham, Wm. (Whiskey)

Ogg, William
Oldham, Zack
Onell, Will
Oldham, Chas.
Osborn, Frank
O'Neill D.

Oldham, W. S.
Oldham, Ephram
O'Connor, T.
Oglesby, Milford
Oliver, Lealie
Oldham, Sam

Pitche, Thos.
Parks, Milton
Phillips, Gerald
Phelps, Frank
Phelps, Dan
Phelps, S. A.

Peters, Mike
Parks, W. R.
Powell, T. Y.
Palmer, James
Payne, Alexander
Phelps, George

Phelps, Will
Pattie, C. D.
Powers, D. F.
Powers, L. O.
Palmer, Harry
Parks, H. H.

Perkins, David
Perkins, Bryant
Perkins, John
Perkins, M. C.
Perkins, F. J.
Perkins, Geo.

Parish, Frank
Portwood, Joe
Perkins, Cleveland
Potts, James
Phelps, Dan
Powell, Joe

Pittman, E.
Pittman, J. K.
Farmer, Ike
Peef, Robert
Phelps, Thomas
Parks, Gabriel

Parks, Leonard
Parke, Jim
Pigg, Batle
Parks, Mat
Pritchett, Willie
Prather, Walter

Prather, William
Prather, William Jr.
Powers, E. J.
Phelps, Thos.
Peyton, Frank
Peyton, Robert

Pof, J. H.
Peyton, W. T.
Previtt, H. D.
Powell, Frank
Perkins, David
Powers, L. F.

Powers, J. J.
Pamer, Howard
Prather, Thomas
Portwood, Henry
Periman, J.
Parks, Geo.

Pritchett, J. J.
Patton, Aaron
Parvell, Ollie
Perry, Henry L.
Palmer, Allen
Palmer, John M.

Quisenberry, J. R.
Rhodus, Mart
Richardson, M. C.
Roberts, Lyman
Roach, Ed
Ramey, R. M.

Reynolds, Arthur
Reeves, John
Roberts, W. C.
Rice, Robert
Ronyan, Clarke
Roads, Robert

Rice, John T.
Rallens, W. W.
Ross, Sam
Rhodes, J. W.
Reagon, Silas
Robison, Hilugh

Roberson, W. C.
Rayce, S. R.
Reagon, Robert
Rayborn, J. W.
Royce, Rice
Ranyons, James

Riddle, W. W.
Rundy, William
Roberson, John
Rayborn, W. E.
Reed, Anderson
Rice, Clark

COVER

Stone, Charles, colored
Schroeder, Harry
Smith, Wm., colored
Stanton, John, colored
Stone, Thomas, colored
Smith, Fred S.
Shepherd, Joe, colored
Sims, J. K.
Shearn, William, colored
Smith, William
Stone, H. C.
Sharpe, Charles
Sentra, Leo
Simmons, Ed
Shneckelford, Jini, colored
Shackelford, Jas. T.
Shaw, T. A.
Silvers, J. B.
Stone, William
Stagner, J. H.
Sims, W. H.
Stevens, William
Smith, Ed, colored
Sexton, Jno. E.
Samuels, C. D.
Stone, F. H., colored
Steel, A. L.
Shafhausen, Joe
Fribble, Noah, colored
Fevia, Mat, colored
Fevia, Hugh R.
Fribble, J. D.
Fribble, W. W., colored
Thomas, W. A.
Fevia, Garfield, colored
Fribble, Jos.
Fodd, D. R.
Fevia, Charles, colored
Turner, Charles, colored
Fribble, Henry, colored
Cuttie, J. R.
Temph, James
Templeman, O. C.
Crawers, T. H.
Fondlin, Henry, colored
Turpin, Albert, colored
Crawers, W. J.
Fodd, W. A.
Fye, Will, colored
Fribble, Howard, colored
Fevia, Sam, colored
Faugin, W. T.
Fench, O. M.
Faugin, W. S.
Vinkler, Sid
White, George, colored
White, Cane, colored
White, Fred., colored
Vinkler, Ben
Wood, Cyrus, colored
White, W. H.
Walker, Clarence, colored
Williams, Oscar, colored
White, Nick
Walker, Abram, colored
White, Rolla, colored
Withers, Howard, color
Varford, Thomas, colored
White, Robert, colored
White, Nero, colored
Wigglesworth, A. B.
Walker, Richard, colored
Willing, Phil L.
White, Taylor
Woff, Fletcher
White, David, colored
Walker, H. O.
White, J. D., colored
Worrell, J. B.
Wright, Leroy, colored
Williams, Merritt H.
Varner, Bert, colored
Feager, P. J., colored
Fates, Charlie, colored
Fates, William, colored

Witness our signatures.

Fribble, Hugh R.
 Fribble, J. D.
 Fribble, W. W., colored
 Thomas, W. A.
 Frevls, Garfield, colored
 Fribble, Jos.
 Fodd, D. R.
 Frevls, Charles, colored
 Furrer, Charles, colored
 Fribble, Henry, colored
 Futtie, J. R.
 Femph, James
 Fempleman, O. C.
 Frowers, T. H.
 Fomlin, Henry, colored
 Furpin, Albert, colored
 Frowers, W. J.
 Fodd, W. A.
 Fyne, Will, colored
 Fribble, Howard, colored
 Fevls, Sam, colored
 Fauglin, W. T.
 Feuch, O. M.
 Fauglin, W. S.
 Finkler, Sid
 White, George, colored
 White, Cane, colored
 White, Fred, colored
 Finkler, Ben
 Wood, Cyrus, colored
 White, W. H.
 Walker, Clarence, colored
 Villiams, Oscar, colored
 White, Nick
 Walker, Abram, colored
 White, Rolla, colored
 Withers, Howard, colore
 Warford, Thomas, colored
 White, Robert, colored
 White, Nero, colore
 Wiggleworth, A. B.
 Walker, Richard, colored
 Willking, Phil L.
 White, Taylor
 Yeaf, Fletcher
 White, David, colored
 Wikker, H. O.
 White, J. D., colored
 Worrell, J. B.
 Wright, Leroy, colored
 Williams, Merritt H.
 Varner, Bert, colored
 Yeager, F. J., colored
 Yates, Charley, colored
 Yates, William, colored

Does Local Option Pay? No! It does not pay the Jailor nor the Saloon Keeper! But it does pay the Community, and the Wives and the Children, and the Merchant! (OVER)

ticians, was signed by 635 of the leading Farmers of Madison County. Let all who signed the recent bogus petitions read again what those 635 stalwart countrymen said last March!—and go at once and strike your names off the petitions circulated by the saloon men and their dupes. The fight is on again. Homes against Saloons! Where do you stand? Show your colors like a man!